THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$8 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1864. NO. 231.

The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

A quarrel took place at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. depot, in Steubenville, on Wednesday evening, which, according to the *Herald* of that city, resulted in the "the Quartermaster" being shot in the thigh. The name of the officer is not given. The wound is said to be dangerous.

From every part of the country, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, comes the cheerful word that the spring has w akened all vegetable life to the greatest exuberance. The wheat crop will turn out about as we hoped early in the season, fully two thirds the usual yield, taking all the central and northwestern States together, and as for spring crops no season ever opened more favorably.

The Dayton *Journal* thinks the Atlantic and Great Western Road will be completed to that city by the 20th inst., and the Springfield *News* states the track to have already been laid ten miles beyond that city.

The Boston *Traveller* says: The new ship Thomas Lord, 1,060 tons, is loaded at Portland, for Fortress Monroe, with 60,000 bushels of oats in the lower hold and 350 tons of hay between decks. Hay now costs the government in Maine $21 a ton. Parties are offering to contract to deliver this year's crop at $22, and less Those in the interior say there never has been such a season for grass as the present, and that the fields look as though they would need mowing during the present month. Grain, however, generally exercises no small influence upon the price of hay, and so long as that remains at its present rate, it is thought that hay cannot depreciate to any great extent.

The Cavalry Bureau this morning advertises for two thousand army horses, to be delivered here within forty days of the time of awarding the contract.

The other day seven hundred European Mormons passed through Buffalo, toward Salt Lake City. A Buffalo paper says of them: "The fitated company was made up of persons of all ages and both sexes, the most of whom are Danes and Swedes. They were, with few exceptions, an ignorant, dirty-looking set: just the sort of people we should suppose would embrace the revolting creed of Brigham Young. We noticed one fellow, who appeared to be a sort of guard, beating some of them over the shoulders with a club, and driving them into the cars like so many hogs."

The Steubenville *Herald* says the hay crop promises well this year. There will also be a large oat crop, and rye, too, looks tolerably well. Wheat looked very badly early in the Spring, but the late growing weather has brought it out somewhat. The corn crop can not be large, even if the season shall prove a good one, for the reason that labor is every where so scarce.

Dispatches from Gen. Sully, at Sioux City, to Gen. Sibley, at St. Paul, state that the Indians are in great force on the Missouri, near the mouth of Grand river. Gen. Sully's command marched on the 30th ult. The Minnesota column, under Col. Thomas, with orders to join him, were to take up the line of march for Fort Ridgley, on the 6th of June. Everything now indicates a hard and protracted Indian campaign in the Northwest.

The Furniture Manufactory of H. Evans & Brother, in Oberlin, Ohio, and a similar establishment of S. Bedortha adjacent, were burned Sunday forenoon, together with the residences of Mr. Evans and Mr. Bedortha, and a barn. Total loss over $10,000, and no insurance.

Eleven rebel prisoners of war and eight rebel citizens arrived at Wheeling, Wednesday, from Beverly. The latter were lately captured by Lieut. Col. Hall, of the 10th West Virginia Infantry, in a recent expedition to Crab Bottom. The former have lately been arrested in Webster and Upshur counties by Col. Harris of the 10th. Among the citizens is one Peter Duffie, a notorious smuggler of liquors, who has been arrested several times and imprisoned for selling liquor to soldiers on the principal lines of communication.

A land case has just been decided in St. Louis by which John Magwire has recovered, after a quarter of a century of litigation, lands in the northern part of the city, worth $500,000, together with the rents and profits which are to be assessed upon the tenants and will be very heavy.

The splendid railroad bridge over the Wabash river, at Attica, Indiana, was partially destroyed by fire on Monday morning last. All the covered portion west of the draw, save one section, was burned. The burned portion, including the trestle work, was about a fourth of a mile long, and to replace it will cost from $50,000 to $60,000.

Late Military Items.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

General Hunter, immediately on assuming the command, issued orders for instant preparation to move. Each knapsack was to have one hundred rounds of ammunition and four pounds of hard bread, to last ten days, ten rations of coffee, sugar and salt, and one pair of shoes and socks, and nothing else. Cattle, sheep and hogs, and if necessary, horses, are to be slaughtered for food. Under these orders his little army set out upon its expedition to perform its part in Grant's great combination.

It was not only a march but a fight, if a fight could be found. It appears that Sigel, on the 7th May, sent out a party of four hundred New York and Pennsylvania cavalry to overtake a raiding party under McNeils. They met the enemy at Moorefield, and a fight ensued, in which our troops drove the rebels. They were reinforced, however, and came back at least 1,200 strong. Charges were made by both parties, and in the last one the rebels fell back, but it was deemed useless to contend against such unequal numbers, and our troops retreated, reaching Romney Springfield, after being obliged to destroy the whole of their train.

When Gen. Hunter started, the rebels attempted to check his advance, by making a stand at a creek near Harrisonburg. The rebels, however, were driven, and our troops moved to Harrisonburg.

A letter from General Grant's army says: The question with the army now is, whether we can or cannot make another approach to Richmond by flank movement or by strategic manœuvre, so as to avoid the necessity of digging our way over the space now intervening between us and the Rebel Capital. What the plans of Generals Grant and Meade are, is, of course unknown, but the general impression appears to be that—but to know this we must wait till we see.

At present we are digging like beavers. Our men have fully learned the advantage of this process, and they work with a will. Crawling forward as near the rebel rifle pits as possible, without showing themselves, our skirmishers having gained a position to their liking will set to work quietly with the bayonets to loosen up the earth, which they will afterwards scoop out with their hands, a tin cup, or any instrument that comes nearest to hand.

At many parts of our line we have our breastworks almost in contact with those of the enemy, and throughout the whole extent are able to keep them under such a fire that a rebel can scarcely show his head above them without being shot. As a few points we have found their works untenable, and withdrawn to others a short distance in the rear, but we cannot always occupy these abandoned pits, as they are so constructed as to enable the enemy completely to inflade them from another part of the line.

Falkner's guerrillas are completely overrunning Southwestern Kentucky.

"THE PEOPLE ARE WITH US."—Among the speakers at the meeting in honor of General Grant, in New York, on Saturday night, was General Meagher, who spoke in the same impassioned strain, which has so often roused the enthusiasm of his countrymen. The soldiers, in the field, he said, would gain fresh courage from the knowledge that they were sustained by the popular opinion at home.

"The people are with us—that will be the shout of the armies; that will be the shout of our navies. [Cheers.] Satisfied of this, the sailors and the soldiers of the nation will repay the people for their gratitude and encourage with new exploits, to the lasting advantage of the nation, 'The people are with us.' With that shout in the field, the people will prove invincible and irresistible; with that shout will take Richmond; with that shout will compensate with a consumate success for the misfortunes of the first campaign, and shall rise so on the very field where it met with its first and its worst reverses—thereby converting the graves along the head waters of the Chickahominy into so many altars and triumphal monuments to liberty, to law, to the vital principles of nationality; without which principle, no people, however industrious and enterprising, can be great, or prosperous, or influential in the least degree. 'The people are with us.' With that shout, in a word, the soldiers and the sailors of the United States will make it manifest wherever the rebellion lifts a bayonet or spreads a sail—until not a shred of the rebel flag flutters between us and the sunshine—until not a rebel stands on our sea, under the stars and Stripes, to contradict the Declaration of Independence and compromise the splendor of the character and destiny of the United States."

New Oil Wells.

We have to report a new strike of a flowing well on the river, 11 miles below, near the mouth of Big Sandy. The flow on Monday was immense, but mostly water. It is considered a good strike.

Very favorable developments have been made on Sugar Creek, about a mile above the Meadville Pike. We expect to have something to report from that quarter soon.—*Venango Spectator, June 8.*

The Spanish Cortes have passed a law empowering the government to make arrangements with the municipality of Madrid for the erection of a colossal bronze statue of Christopher Columbus in one of the public places of the city. It is proposed to inscribe on the pedestal the device of the Dukes de Veragnas, the great discoverer's descendants, of which the following is a translation: "To Castile and Leon Columbus gave the New World."

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

INTERESTING SENATE DEBATE.

DRAFT FOR ONE YEAR ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1864.

Appropriating Land.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill granting lands to and in construction of wagon roads for postal and military purposes in Michigan Straits and from Grand Rapids to the same place.

Debate on the Draft.

When the bill repealing the commutation clause of the enrollment law came up, Mr. Wilson withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Collamer offered a new section, declaring that all calls for draft hereafter made shall be for a term not exceeding one year. During the day the debate took a wide range, involving the military policy of the government, and particularly in relation to the negroes. Mr. Brown favored the repeal of the clause, but strongly opposed Mr. Collamer's amendment. Mr. Nesmith took the same view. Mr. Collamer briefly advocated his amendment.

Mr. Hendricks spoke at length in denunciation of the military policy of the Government in his usual style of opposition, but said if slavery went down as an incident of war he would not mourn. He favored Collamer's amendment but would vote against the repeal of the commutation clause. Mr. Harlan, of Indiana, made a brief and eloquent speech, which the galleries applauded, in defence of the administration and in reply to Mr. Hendricks' in which he said he too was for peace, but he wanted liberty and manhood, and national integrity and Christian civilization, more than any peace obtainable except by complete subjugation of the rebels. Mr. Doolittle favored the repeal of the commutation clause and said he would almost go for the repeal of the clause allowing substitution. The section limiting future drafts to one year was then adopted, by 22 to 17. The nays were Brown, Carlisle, Chandler, Conness, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Trumbull. Without further action the Senate adjourned.

The Tax Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means hope to be able to report the Tax Bill on Tuesday next, and to bring the House to a final vote upon all the amendments by the close of next week. The bill will then have to go to a Committee of conference.

New Hampshire Senate.

The Union caucus for Senator from New Hampshire, in place of John P. Hale, is to be held this evening. There are a number of candidates in opposition to the present incumbent, some of whom are acting in unison, and others in hostility to each other, so that the result cannot be predicted.

Delegations Visit the President.

The President received calls from a number of other delegations beside those representing the Union League and the Baltimore Convention, whose proceedings will be sent you by the agents of the Associated Press. No one can negatior Mr. Lincoln remarked that the position which he fills is not one to be envied or one to be desired.

Mr. Cook on behalf of the Illinois delegation, in the course of conversation complained that the convention had not treated his State fairly. The candidate that she wanted to claim exclusively, all the other States claimed as being as much theirs as an Illinois man. The Ohio delegation was among those who paid their respects to the President.

The Baltimore Committee and the President.

SPEECH OF GOV. DENNISON.

Mr. Lincoln's Reply.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

About two o'clock to-day the committee appointed yesterday by the Baltimore convention, at Baltimore, to inform President Lincoln of his nomination by that convention, reached the White House. Gov. Dennison, President of the convention and Chairman of said Committee, addressed the President as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT—The Baltimore Convention, which closed at Baltimore yesterday, appointed a Committee consisting of one from each State, and myself as chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nomination by that Convention for President. That Committee, I have the honor to inform you, is present, and on its behalf I have the honor to present you with a copy of the resolutions, or platform adopted by that convention as an expression of its sense and the sense of the country which it represented, as to the principles and policy that should characterize the administration in the present condition of the country. I need not say to you that the convention did not hesitate in manifesting your acceptance to the almost universal voice of the people of this country. To doubt your election would be little short of assuming the hope of a final suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government. Neither the Convention nor those represented by that body entertained any doubt as to the final result under your administration, sustained by the loyal people and by our noble army and gallant navy. Neither did the Convention nor do this Committee hesitate in supporting you as the most wicked and unprovoked rebellion. (A copy of the resolutions was then handed the President.) I would add, Mr. President, that it would be the pleasure of the Committee to communicate to you within a few days, through one of its most accomplished members, Mr. Curtis, by letter, at more length, the circumstances under which you have been placed by the nomination for the Presidency.

The President said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention, I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratitude that the Union people, through their Convention and their continued effort to save and advance the nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position. I know no reason to doubt that I will not accept the nomination tendered, and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform. I will say now, however, that I approve of the declaration in favor of the amendment to the constitution, so as to prohibit slavery throughout the nation. When the people in their might, after the hundred days' explicit notice, that they could within those days resume their allegiance without the overthrow of their institutions, and that they could not resume afterwards, elected to stand out, such an amendment of the constitution as now proposed, becomes a feeling and necessary conclusion from the conditions of the Union made. Such alone can meet and cover all cavils. I now perceive its importance and embrace it. In the sainted names of Liberty and Union let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech all of the Committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their personal congratulations.

The members of the National Union league adjourned yesterday from Baltimore to this city, and called upon the President this afternoon. The chairman of the deputation spoke to the President as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor of introducing to you the representatives of the Union Leagues of the loyal states to congratulate you upon your re-nomination, and to assure you that we will not fail at the polls, to give the support your services in the past so highly deserve. We feel honored in doing so, for we are assured we are aiding in re-electing to the presidential chair of the United States one so highly worthy of it—one among not the least of whose claims is that he was the emancinator of 4,000,000 bondmen.

The President said:

Gentlemen, I can only say in response to the remarks of your Chairman that I am very grateful for the renewed confidence which has been accorded back by the Convention and by the National League. I am not insensible at all to the personal compliment there is in this, yet I do not allow myself to believe that any but a small portion of it is to be appropriated as a personal compliment. The Convention and the nation, I am assured, are alike animated by a higher view of the country for the present and the great future, and that part I am entitled to appropriate as a compliment, only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the Convention and of the league, that I am not only unworthy to be entrusted with the place I have occupied for the last three years, I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am not the best man in the country, but I am reminded in this connection of a story of an old dutch farmer who remarked to a companion that it was not best to swap horses when crossing streams.

FROM GRANT.

NO FIGHTING.

FLAG OF TRUCE

Burying the Dead and Taking Care of Wounded.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 8.

The flag of truce sent out by Gen. Grant was arranged for last evening and under the direction of the corps Commander. The dead and wounded between the lines of the work were brought off. There were very few wounded at some points, while at others quite a number were found. None but medical officers and stretcher bearers were allowed to go on the ground. A few shells were fired on our left yesterday p. m., by the enemy, but they did no damage.

A portion of the 5th Corps is reported as having arrived at a point on the Chickahominy, near Bottom Bridge, and considerable firing was heard in that direction yesterday afternoon.

A party of rebels, consisting of a Captain and Lieutenant and five privates, came into our lines yesterday with a flag of truce, looking for the body of an officer, and our men at that point brought them in, not knowing that a flag of truce prevailed. They were returned to their lines last evening.

Steamer Burnt on the Hudson River.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

[What precedes the following we did not receive.]

NEW YORK, June 9.

The *Commercial's* special from Hudson says: The steamboat Berkshire had about 150 passengers aboard. The fire was discovered when the boat was two miles above Hyde Park, about 10 P. M. A strong south wind blew the flames aft, preventing many passengers from going forward. The pilot immediately headed the boat for the shore and grounded her with four feet of water at the bow. From forty to fifty passengers are supposed to be lost. Such as escaped found shelter in a number of fishermen's huts on shore, the only habitations within two miles. The boat was launched only about six weeks, and was furnished and appointed in splendid style. Her hull is burned to the water's edge. No names of the saved or lost are yet learned.

There were about one hundred and thirty passengers on board, but as the list was lost, the exact number is not known. The passengers were mostly from Hudson and Catskill. While the fire was raging, the steamer Baldwin passed up and received sixty or seventy. These were landed at Rhinebeck, and thence passed home. The boat and cargo are a total loss, and were valued at $100,000. It was fully insured. No baggage was saved, and many escaped in their night clothes.

U. S. Steamer Water Witch Captured by the Rebels.

An Expedition to Retake Her.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

The steamer Massachusetts, from the blockading squadron, reports the capture, on the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., of the U. S steamer Water Witch, Lieutenant-Commanding Austin Pendergast, in Osabaw Bay, Ga., by eight armed boats sent out from the rebel Fort McAllister. This information was received from one of her crew who made his escape by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. He says a desperate resistance was made by her officers and crew, but superior numbers overpowered them. He cannot tell if they met with any loss.

An expedition was fitting out at Port Royal to go down and endeavor to recapture or destroy her. The Water Witch is a regular built vessel of 350 tons, carrying five guns, and was considered quite fast.

CONFISCATING PROPERTY OF REBELS.

Important Decree's.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Fourteen cases were prosecuted to-day under the confiscation act of July 17th, 1862. The U. S. Court yesterday passed decrees of confiscation, and ordered condemnation after due advertisement, of all the right title and interest in the estate of their respective owners, for and during their natural lives, excepting Custis Lee, which property is not personal, and the forfeiture therefore absolute. Among these cases are those of Jno. Letcher, Governor of Virginia, Trusten Polk, late senator from Missouri, Wm. Smallwood, of the Confederacy, Judge Scarborough, late of the U. S. Court of claims, and French Forest, formerly the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and now a rebel commander. The personal property of Judge Campbell, late of the U. S. Supreme Court who was condemned some months ago.

CONGRESSIONAL.

BANKRUPT LAW DEFEATED.

ONE MAJORITY AGAINST IT.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

SENATE—Proceedings unimportant.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to establish certain wagon, military and post roads in Mich., which was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS presented resolutions to restore peace among the people. The Senate after some discussion refused to receive the resolutions.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary states, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in the states declared in insurrection. Considerable discussion arose on the bill, when the morning hour expired.

Mr. CHANDLER reported a bill from the committee or Commerce, to encourage and facilitate telegraph communication between the eastern and western continents.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment, which Mr. Wilson accepted in lieu of his proposition offered yesterday, calling out men by draft for one year. Mr. Collamer's amendment provides that the three year men shall be credited as three to one of the one year men. The amendment caused a lengthy discussion, and was finally adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—A vote was taken on the Bankrupt bill. It was rejected, 64 to 65.

Mr. BRANDAGEE, from the Select Committee reported the bill providing for the construction of a line of railway between New York and Washington, and to constitute the Atlantic and Pacific highway, military road and postal route. Some discussion ensued upon a motion to print the bill, recommit and fix a day for its consideration, but the motion was finally dropped to take up the general bankrupt bill. A vote was taken on the bill, and it was rejected; yeas, 64; nays, 65. Mr. Cravens moved to reconsider the vote, and lay that motion on the table. Pending this question the morning hour expired.

Mr. VANDENBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill which was passed, to insure the more certain enforcement of the law, regulating the carrying of passengers in ships, steamers and vessels, mainly between California. The bill providing that goods, trunks, carpet bags, baggage, &c., be sealed, &c., in the United States as in Europe, and for the increase of revenue. Inspectors to be in number mainly on the Canada frontier coming up.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, remarked that he supposed the bill was a dire necessity, in conjunction with an almost prohibitory tariff and the internal revenue bill; but when this bill went into operation an American vessel would know his own country, and generally suppose himself in Europe, not in the United States. He asked if the increase of inspectors to the number of forty-seven was necessary, and what compensation they were to have.

Mr. ELLIOTT answered that they were necessary, and that their compensation would be the same as other inspectors. The bill, he added, was also a necessity of the times.

The bill was then passed.

The House also passed the Senate bill regulating the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers. It requires boats, sloops, &c., navigating other waters than by sea, to be enrolled as other vessels, and makes them liable to the rules and regulations concerning registered vessels.

Adjourned.

Movements of Guerrillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 9th.

A train from Frankfort to Louisville, said to contain the State ordnance, due here early this evening, is several hours behind time, and is supposed to have been captured. Telegraphic communications with Frankfort has been interrupted most of the afternoon and nothing reliable can be ascertained to-night. Military authorities, from what they have been able to obtainable, conclude that the magnitude of the guerrilla movements has been greatly exaggerated.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 9th

FLOUR—Unchanged and in good demand.

WHEAT—In good demand, but the scarcity of supplies restricted transactions. Common was held at $1 50, to arrive, for old Illinois.

OATS—Canada, 85c.

PEAS—Scarce and held above buyers' view.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

FLOUR—dull, superfine $6 10@6 30; single extra $6 70@6 80; double extra $7 50@8 00.

WHEAT—heavy, drooping; prime $1 80@1 82; choice $1 85.

CORN—dull, lower mixed $1 20@1 12; prime mixed and yellow $1 25.

OATS—active, lower 93@95.

COTTON—firm, lower middling 95c; middling 99@100c. Receipts 270 bales.

FROM GEN. BUTLER.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

WHAT IS IT?

NEW YORK, June 9.

The *Commercial's* Fortress Monroe correspondent of the 7th says: Indications in Gen. Butler's camp are that a forward movement will soon take place. Just as our informant was leaving his camp an officer said, you need not be surprised to hear very soon of the moving of a heavy force from this department, to the rear of Richmond. We have bridges enough to span all the rivers near Richmond in a dozen places.

General Butler's works are reported as impregnable.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

850 Union Prisoners Received.

Rebel Exultation Over Their Success.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 3d inst. announces the arrival of 850 Yankee prisoners on Friday last at Libby Prison.

It calls them an uncultivated and barbarous mass, etc. It says that on Friday fourteen assaults were made by Grant's army on the right of their line held by Karshaw, Hook and Breckinridge, all of which were repulsed with great slaughter of the assailants, our men escaping almost unharmed.

It acknowledges that we gained a partial success against Breckinridge, but that they subsequently recovered the ground lost. It says the Yankee loss was very heavy, and puts it at from 10,000 to 12,000 in the engagement, and says they took 1,000 prisoners.

The *Sentinel* in other remarks that Grant's object was to gain the strong positions around Gaines' Mill, open the road to Bottom's bridge, and connect with Butler, but that his object has been signally and disastrously defeated.

The *Sentinel* winds up its article as follows:

"In short, yesterday was a happy day for us, and a dark one for Grant. We have lost no ground on our right. We have gained largely on our left. We have taken nearly 2,000 prisoners. We have put *hors du combat* perhaps 10,000 Yankee soldiers. We have suffered very slight loss. Thank God!"

The *Sentinel* also says that a raid was made in Nansemond, last week, by our troops, under Major Gates, who arrested numerous citizens. Col. A. D. Moore, of the 46th North Carolina, was killed in Friday's fight. Gen. Lane was wounded above the eye on the same day; also Gens. Lane, Kirkland and Finnegan.

Lane's brigade, in the fight with Butler, lost over 400 men. On Thursday night an attack was made by Gilmore on the works of Beauregard, which was repulsed.

Col. Townsend, of Georgia, is announced. He was wounded and taken prisoner on the 1st instant, and died the next day. He commanded the 106th New York regiment.

A dispatch from New Hope, Ga., reports skirmishing along the line on the 2d of June; also that Dallas was evacuated by the Union forces on the 1st inst.

ATLANTA, Thursday, June 2, 1864.

The movements of the Yankee army toward the Etowah River is generally accepted here as a relinquishment of the "On to Atlanta" movement. The Yankee loss since the advance from Dalton is estimated at 30,000 wounded and 15,000 sick, missing and prisoners.

It is reported that at Kingston the forage is all eaten out, and the country ravaged of every species of food.

Gen. G. W. Smith has been unanimously elected as Major General to command the reserve troops.

Governor Brown is engaged in preparing the State troops for active service.

Lovell has tendered his services to General Johnson, and has been on important service. He has gone to the front.

An official dispatch from Atlanta says: On the evening of the 27th the enemy attacked Cleburne and Hardee, and signally repulsed. Our casualties amounted to 500; the enemy left 100 dead on the field. At night Cleburne attacked them, capturing 300 prisoners without loss.

Another dispatch says the fight commenced about about 3 p. m. on the 27th, and continued till dark, when each army lay down upon their arms within a hundred yards of each other during the night.

As soon as day made its appearance the deadly combat was renewed. The enemy crossed the Etowah River at the King-ton bridge, on Monday evening, and marched in the direction of Dal as, via Stilesborough. On Thursday his advance guard dashed into Dallas, capturing and carrying off several prisoners.

THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR.

SPEECH OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

In the absence of the President of the United States, Bishop Simpson was delegated to dedicate the building in his stead. The Bishop spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

"No one, sir, more than myself, regrets the absence of our honored Chief Magistrate. [Applause.] He needs to be here, to see the magnificence of the arrangements and the character of this assemblage combine to form an occasion worthy of his presence. Delighted would we have been to have heard from his own lips his sympathy with this cause, and to catch the inspirations of his manly heart, which swells with generous sentiments, and with strong confidence as to the glorious results of our present national struggle. [Applause]

"But he could not be with us. His eye was upon the flood. [Applause.] He is listening for tidings from our brave generals, and from our equally brave advancing hosts. He is waiting to furnish such aid and to give such orders as the interests of the hour may demand. But while he is not with us he is of us. He sympathizes with the suffering soldier and sailor, and his heart is deeply moved by their distress. All that the government could do to assist this great enterprise he has from the beginning pr iptly done for the officers of the Sanitary Commission. [Applause]

"As we turn to observe the signs of the times. I think I can see the light dawning over the mountain tops. Our resources seem yet undiminished, while the resources of the rebellion are fast becoming exhausted. Its borders are contracting, its vitality is waning, while with us new fields of wealth are ever opening. Our population is flowing from the East to Montana, from California to Colorado are unveiling their mines and boundless wealth, and are waiting only for the miner's toil.

"When this strife is over our national colors will be green and gold, for greenbacks and gold will everywhere be at par! [Tremendous cheering.] Speculation will be rife for a little while; men may trade in gold and try to depreciate our national currency; but as I look around me here I am bold to aver that the ladies, always firm friends of union, will never encourage notes of legal tender! [Applause, cheers and laughter.]

"We have men, too, in brave men. 'Tis true that many of them sleep in the dust. Lyon and Baker, and Sedgwick and Wadsworth, and others, rest in their glory. But we have heroes still living. Hooker is fresh and glowing from his onward career that he is a northern man with southern proclivities. [Cheers and laughter.] We have a Thomas who never despairs. [Cheers.] We have a Hooker who pushes his hosts amid the clouds. [Cheers.]

"New England has given us her Howard, who, one-armed, is still within himself a host. Heintzelman, Butler, who is the terror of the Confederacy. [Hurrahs and prolonged cheers.] Pennsylvania in her Hancock has a tower of strength [cheers], and near her heart she bears, as a badge of honor! [Cheers upon cheer.] While the giant West, from the shores of her broad Mississippi, sends us a Grant of Unconditional [now] tremendous outbursts of applause, culminating in a "three times three," given with full emphasis.]

"Nor are our seamen less brave. A gallant fleet has ended his labors, and peace has to his memory. But Porter, Dupont and Farragut marshal our fleet. [Cheers.] Our monitors have revolutionized naval warfare, and have taught the world the value of hearts of oak in breasts of iron.

"But I must not delay. This vast assembly is waiting to welcome the Parker of New Jersey; they are here to see what is the position from Delaware, and to greet the rise of Pennsylvania's Curtin. [Deafening cheers.]

"And now in the name of the people who have furnished these generous gifts, whose sympathies are with the brave men in the field and on shipboard, in the name of the people who ordained this constitution under which we live and who have sworn to support it, in the name of the people who are determined to live and die beneath the Stars and Stripes without a cloud, I dedicate these treasures to the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors of our army and navy, for those brave men who for us and ours have periled their lives and have driven back the hosts of the enemy.

"May God in his infinite mercy restore them to health and to their friends and to their country! Those donors realize the truth that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'" ["Amen! Amen!" shouted the audience.]

Rebel News by way of London.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of April 21, confirms the removal of part of the rebel treasury department from Richmond to Columbia, S. C., where the notes are printed, and that the employees in the Second Auditor's bureau have been transferred to the latter place. Columbia, the town in which the provisional government was originally organized. This step has been taken, as I learn from the most trustworthy sources, *in consequence of the scarcity of provisions in Richmond*, which, since the beginning of the war, has at once become a besieged city and a city of refuge and resort. The deficiency of transportation, arising from the deterioration of the railway lines, and the deficiency of food in Virginia, arising from the increase of forces in the more productive districts by the enemy, to say nothing of the presence here, at all times of a large number of government employees, refugees, visitors and persons belonging to the army, render it necessary for government to practice the strictest economy in the consumption of food. It is not improbable, therefore, that other persons connected with its service at the capital, whose duties can be performed as well at one place as another, will be sent to points more convenient to supplies."

City Intelligence.

THE GREAT FAIR.

THE SEVENTH DAY.

A Rain Storm Cools the Atmosphere.

Slight Diminution in Attendance.

Receipts Up to Yesterday, $230,000.

The Horn and Other Contests.

There was a slight diminution in the attendance at the Fair yesterday caused, doubtless, by the unpropitiousness of the weather; nevertheless the various Departments were well filled during the forenoon, and at night, the weather being more favorable, every available space was occupied by interested visitants.

The Bazaar was thronged during the entire day, and the sales of articles on exhibition were quite numerous. We are pleased to notice that our citizens continue daily to contribute most liberally to this Department.

Floral Hall, which we have heretofore given a detailed description of, was yesterday adorned by additional attractions, and continues to form one of the most prominent features and adornments of the Fair.

The Curiosity Shop forms, perhaps, one of the most attractive features of the exhibition. Among the interesting articles there displayed are a number of relics, some of which are of a very novel character,—by Hon. Alfred Slack, member of the Louisiana Legislature from this county, gathered by him from the battle-field of Gettysburg, and donated to the Sanitary Commission. This department certainly forms one of the most interesting—and as its title indicates, one of the most curious and attractive of the Fair.

Dining Hall, as usual, was very extensively patronized, and the numerous calls upon the lady attendants kept them constantly on service at the tables. The Pagoda also attracts much attention, and daily furnishes a handsome revenue. The contributions of luxuries and commodities continue to arrive in great abundance, and are served up in a style that would do credit to the caterers of our leading hotels. The attendants are unremitting in their attentions to visitors, and exert themselves to the utmost to render satisfaction to all who visit this most interesting branch of the Fair. Donors sending meats, &c., for the Refectory are requested, by Mrs. Judge Jones, Lady Directress, to send them uncooked hereafter, as ample accommodations have been made for cooking, and the Committee prefer to have the articles fresh. Among the articles donated yesterday, we noticed a case of fine strawberries, which was kindly sent in by farmers, and a fine rhubarb, delivered by Mr. William Fetrie, one of our most extensive market gardeners—a patriotic example which we hope others will follow.

The grand concert given last evening in Audience Hall, by the Germania Orchestra of Philadelphia, was a great success. Among other attractions was the cornet solo: "Hyman's Feier Klange," "Felix Mendelsohn's Fourth Symphony," "the Finale of the Huguenots," and the "Overture to the Freischutz," which has long maintained a reputation as one of the best musical compositions extant.

Monitor Hall, Artists Hall and Mechanics' Hall were all extensively visited during the day.

The following is the official vote for the Fireman's Horn at ten o'clock last evening:

Relief	5
Eagle	1,393
Niagara	14
Vigilant	844
Duquesne	66
Al ephen	1,160
Neptune	1,139
Hope	1,339
General Grant	1

The pistol contest, at the East Liberty Booth is very spirited, with the following result at the closing: Negley, 53; Hancock, 15; Meade, 47; Sherman, 3. At the same hour the contributions to the General Grant Army Dressing Gown has reached upwards of $9 000. We may also state that this booth has already paid into the Treasury of the Fair over $8,000.

The contest for the chair still continues animated, with the following result: Hays, 106; Herron, 14; Jackson, 9; Negley, 57.

For the time serving the vote stood, at 9½ o'clock, as follows: Passavant's Hospital, 105; Home of the Friendless 53; Episcopal Church, 48; German Catholic Orphan Asylum, 25; scatering, 18.

The sub-cription to the slendid steel sword manufactured by Hussey, Wells & Co., to be given to Major General Sheridan has already reached 72 votes at $1 each. We advise all to call at the American Booth and cast their votes for the splendid piece of Pittsburgh handiwork designed for one of our most gallant Generals.

Sanitary Fair—Treasurer's List.

N. Holmes, Treasur Sanitary Fair, acknowledges receipt os the following additional contributions:

From the members of the Pittsburgh bar:

Wm M Shinn	$100	W C Moreland	10
S H Geyer	50	Robert Robb	20
Wm Lorimer	50	Jas Kirkpatrick	20
E P Janes	25	H P Mueller	20
John Mellon	25	W C Aughinbaugh	12
C W Roth	25	W W Thompson	10
Jas Kuhn	50	T M Marshall	50
A H Miller	100	N P Fetterman	20
C B M Smith	50	E H Irish	25
John Barton	50	H J Carnahaam	10
A Loomis & Co	50	J W Hartman	10
H Burgwin	25	M J S ewart	15
J S Ferguson	10	J W S White	25
J W Riddle	25	S H Clark	10
Thos Ewing	50	S C McCandless	5
Robert Wood	100	W H Lowrie	25
J N McCurdy	10	James Veech	10
J J Kuhn	25	S Schoyer, jr	15
A M Brown	25	C Hasbrook	10
Chris McGee	25	J P Penny	100
N Nelson	10	Kennedy Marshall	10
Meredith Hara	10	McCandless	10
David Reed	30	Saml Palmer	10
J H Miller	25	J J Mitchell	10
T B Hamilton	25	G F Swissvale	10
Geo Shiras, jr	50	M A Woodward	5
Saml Gormly	25	M'Master & Gazzan	20
A W Loomis	50	Geo P Hamilton	50
J M Stinger	10	W R Fitzsimmons	10
J C Young	10	F L Ihmsen	10
E B Todd	10	H B Wilkins	10
G L B Fetterman	10	This Howard	10
J M Kirkpatrick	10	H Sewell	50
A M Watson	50	B G Childs	5
J M Gallaghel	10	D H Hazen	10
J H Hampton	50	Cash	28
			$,905

From the U. S. Assessor and Assistants, of the 23d Pennsylvania District:

Henry A Weaver, Assessor	$80	J D Herron	20
I N Coursin	20	G W McGregor	20
F F Amshutz	15	J C Haines	20
Wm Little	20	B Lake	20
D Robinson	20	H J Robinson	20
W J Troth	20	J Young, Jr	10
A N Barchfield	20	W S McClure	10
F Patterson	20		
J G Patterson	20	Total	$375

From Custom House employees:

C W Batchelor	$50	J C Vandergrift	$5
G C McLean	10	S Vandergrift	5
C M Hamilton	5	W Kirkpatrick	2
A M Cameron	5		
R S Lyeth	5	Total	$92
J M Vandergrift	5		

From Assessor's Office, 23d district, Pittsburgh:

Saml Marks	$20	John Magill	8
D E Nevin	10	H J Boggs	2
C Curtis	5	Wm Ingham	3
J D Blands	6	B F King	5
A N Burchfield	5		$—
Jas McCall	5		$63

From Collector's

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, June 10, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parvinace's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvinace's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvinace would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

The Baltimore Platform.

We confess, in a general way, to no great admiration for the platforms or other contrivances of conventions or caucuses of any kind. As a general thing, they are but inventions, in language that may mean one thing or another, according to circumstances,—lures, in fact, for that support which a clear, out-spoken declaration would not obtain, and at the same time hold together the members of the party setting up the candidates.

Since the Baltimore Convention was not a party assemblage, in any former sense, and as the resolutions adopted—answering to a Platform—are framed to say precisely and unequivocally certain things; to enunciate principles and ideas in language that no man can misunderstand, we regard the action of the Convention in adopting, without a single vote in the negative, the Resolutions and Platform, taken in connection with the men they contain, as one of the events that mark the periods not only in the politics of our country, but in the progress of the class of ideas which relate not merely to party, but to Civilization and Christianity, as they stand in the world's history.

The resolutions pronounce for the Union, the Constitution and the Supremacy of the Laws: against any terms with the rebels but submission to federal authority: in favor of the "utter and complete extirpation from the Republic" of slavery, as the cause of the Rebellion: in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution according to the appointed form, "as shall terminate and forever prohibit slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States:" in favor of the Emancipation Proclamation as a necessary war measure: in favor of encouraging foreign immigration: in favor of the preservation of the National faith, economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation: in favor of sustaining and using the national currency: in favor of the Monroe Doctrine, and against the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force or supplant by fraud the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western Continent.

These are no unmeaning words; no skeleton without vitality; but grand ideas uttered as a time favorable for their practical application—ideas which, practically imused into the policy of the government, would give to our country and the day in which we live character and renown, recorded only at lengthened periods in history.

The principles enunciated in the resolutions are quite as important to other countries as to our own. Carry them out, and what would be the relations of the United States to the rest of the world? What would be our rank—what place would we not take at once among the nations?

No man who reflects can fail to understand the import of such a platform,—that it marks an era in our history and confers on the opening Presidential campaign an importance pertaining to no preceding election.

Philadelphia Central Fair.

The doors of this great work of mercy and charity, of our sister city, were thrown open on Tuesday, to welcome all who wish to see what three loyal States can do for the soldiers of the United States. These Fairs are a marvel of energy, industry and generosity, and as city after city have inaugurated movements to embody in some great national service their devotion to the Union and their care for the wounded soldier, a generous rivalry has been induced, which has given an inspiration and a purpose to the patriotic men and women everywhere. Chicago began the good work, which has been followed by Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Pittsburgh, and now Philadelphia. Her Fair opens under bright auspices, and promises to exceed in its receipts all others. The President of the United States was to have been present, but his distinguished representative, Bishop SIMPSON, fully expressed the interest of the highest officer of the nation in its noblest charity. The Governors of New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, the immediate representatives of the law, the clergy, the army, and the civic government, the members of the Executive Committee, and the chairmen of the Standing Committees assisted in the ceremonies.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—The vessels of the General Trans-Atlantic Company begin their trips on the 18th instant from Havre to New York, and return on the 1st of July, and will continue regularly thereafter—for the present making the round trips once a month, and subsequently as soon as all the vessels now building are constructed, once in each week.

The vessels in the new line are named the Washington, Lafayette, Eugenie, France and Napoleon III. The first-named two are completed. They were built on the Clyde, with iron, with side wheels, and in every respect first-class. They are beautifully fitted out. The speed made by the Napoleon(which is 3,400 tons old measurement and 350 feet loag) was thirteen and a-half knots per hour—a very high rate. The Napoleon is now in dock, lading on the river Thames, is equal to the Scotia in size and accommodations. The Eugenie is afloat. These steamships will supply a long-felt want. Communication between New York and Havre is now for the most part by way of Germany or England, as it has been since the steamship Arago made her last trip in December, 1861.

EMBALMING QUALITIES OF SUGAR.—A human body was recently discovered under a pile of bagasse, where it had remained during an entire season in a state of excellent preservation. The antiseptic virtues of molasses or syrup is well known, as on various occasions the bodies of small animals, rats, &c., have been taken from molasses hogsheads in a condition of complete preservation. Recently it is reported that within a few weeks the corpse of an adult negro was removed from a hogshead of molasses imported into England, in such a state of plumpness and freshness as to excite the surprise of discoverers. The preservation by this method seems to be equally perfect with that by embalmeat as now practised, and at a cost within the reach of parties who could not pay for the ordinary and more expensive way. Would it not be well for embalmers to examine whether there could not be a profitable change effected by substituting this mode for the expensive embalming process now practised?

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN ENGLAND.—A bill has been introduced into the English Parliament by Lord Westbury, the Chancellor of England, to abolish imprisonment for debt on all debts under £20, and to limit the right of action for debt, from said amount, to one year. He reveals the fact that for small debts men can still be imprisoned in England, but not for large ones. There some poor fellow, who can not pay a few shillings he owes his grocer, can be held in jail for forty days, while some merchant or banker, whose indebtedness is counted by hundreds of thousands, is left to go free when he refused to pay. 'Tis high time to agitate repeal.

REBEL RAID NEAR GRAFTON.—On Sunday last, according to the Wheeling *Register*, a small force of the rebel General IMBODEN'S force, made a raid across the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about five miles west of Grafton, and proceeded to Hayman's Church, where religious services were about commencing. The assem-
bly were dispersed, and the rebels mounted
good horses hitched about the church,
proceeded to Evansville, a village in
county, where they robbed a store and
tory, and then made tracks for the
fideracy. They were only nine-
ber.

The Prevailing Feature.

The reader, who has read the account of GRANT'S campaign thus far, after making proper allowance for exaggeration, partiality and every other consideration liable to operate to give us as favorable a view as the facts will allow, must have been impressed with the fact, that GRANT has not yet met with a reverse, but has continued to gain. He has been as often attacked as he has attacked the enemy. The enemy had been every time repulsed; and though in some instances everything may not have been accomplished that was intended, there has not in any instance been anything like a failure, or any other result than an advantage gained corresponding with the cost.

Probably the severest battle since GRANT crossed the Pamunkey was on Friday last, when we attacked what proved to be the key to the rebel works, and of course more formidably fortified and defended than any other part of the rebel line. Notwithstanding this, our troops succeeded in capturing a portion of the works, but were unable to hold them, owing to their being enfiladed by rebel artillery from other positions. Some of the rebel newspapers have remarked that the armies in front of Richmond are fighting over the same ground which they occupied during the MCCLELLAN campaign of 1862. This is true, but the positons are reversed. Then the rebels held Cold Harbor and McClellan held Gaines' Mills; whereas, now we hold Cold Harbor and the rebels have Gaines' Mills. In 1862, too, MCCLELLAN had divided his army between the two sides of the Chickahominy. Had Lee done so in this instance GRANT would have destroyed his army; but LEE has kept all his forces north of the river, and fortified his lines there heavily.

GRANT, immediately upon crossing the Pamunkey and moving forward against the rebels, appreciated the great importance of Cold Harbor, and fought to gain it, in which he succeeded. In the great battle of Friday he made an effort which, had it proved fortunate, would have been most disastrous to LEE's army, for we should have forced the passage of the Chickahominy, with LEE in a ruinous retreat before our fire. The rebel army incurs great peril in fighting with the river in its immediate rear, but in this LEE trusts to the strength of his earthworks, which at this point have served him well.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA EXCLUDED FROM CHINESE PORTS.

Important Action of the Chinese Government.

On the 8th of March last, Mr. Burlingame, American Minister to China, notified the Government of that country of the appearance of the pirate Alabama in the Chinese seas, and requested that she should be excluded from the Chinese ports. Prince Kung replied as follows, declaring that he had given orders for her exclusion:

"Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, herewith sends a copy.

"I had the honor to receive your Excellency's dispatch on the 8th instant, in which you inform me that the southern part of the United States had risen in rebellion to the government; and that a steamer called the Alabama is now cruising on the ocean, burning and destroying vessels and property of their citizens; you therefore request that a proclamation be issued forbidding her to enter the ports of China, &c.

"It appears from this, that by the rebellion of the southern portion of the United States against their government, your country is placed very much in the same position that China is, whose seditious subjects are now in revolt against her; and as it is highly desirable to prevent this rebel steamer from injuring or molesting American merchant ships, I have notified the various governor-generals and governors of the maritime provinces that if the steamer Alabama, or any other ship intending to injure American shipping, come into their jurisdiction, they are on no account to permit such vessels to come into any port. They are required to issue a proclamation to this effect immediately, as a measure adapted to promote a friendship existing.

"I have informed the ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia of these proceedings, that they may notify their consuls at the several ports for their guidance. I also enclose a copy of the dispatch issued to the various governors for your Excellency's information.

"To H. E. ANSON BURLINGAME, U.S. Minister to China.

"March 16th (Tungchi, 3d year, 2d moon, 9th day.")

Very Unkind!

The Democrats are behaving very unhandsomely towards Mr. FREMONT. Having assisted to place him in a position which to almost anybody else would be embarrassing, at least, they turn against him and treat him with contempt. Take, for example, the following from the Chicago *Post*:

Major-General John Charles Fremont accepts the nomination for the Presidency, tendered him by the Convention, with the provision that if Mr. Lincoln should not be nominated at Baltimore he will withdraw in favor of the "other man." John Charles knows that Abraham Lincoln will be nominated, and his wishes are known to the public, that his object in accepting the nomination, and becoming a candidate, is that he may split the Republican party in twain, and thus thereby defeat it.

However desirable to Democrats may be the success of JOHN CHARLES' strategic movement, the value of the movement depends exclusively on its probable means of accomplishing the end. Can JOHN CHARLES muster enough votes in either of the New England States to enable the Democracy to obtain electoral votes? Can he obtain any popular vote in any State, to a number that will enable the Democracy to win? Can he get twenty thousand votes in Ohio? Can he get the same number in Wisconsin? or half that number in Iowa, or Indiana, or Illinois? Can he change the result, or render it certain against ABRAM LINCOLN in Pennsylvania or New York? He frankly admits by the terms of his letter that he cannot be elected; he might have added that he cannot get an electoral vote. The only State in which we think he can possibly divide the Republicans to an extent that would render the vote of the State certain for the Democrats is Missouri; and even that result would be obtained there just as well by his not being a candidate as by his being one. On the whole, we do not think the Fremont candidacy is of sufficient importance to the Republicans or Democrats to be worth the favor or disfavor of either party.

Rights of Married Women in Connecticut.

A WOMAN IMPRISONED ALL WINTER ON SUIT OF HER HUSBAND.

The Bridgeport papers give particulars of a lawsuit in which Mr. Jessup Sherwood, of Fairfield, brought a suit against his wife, Mrs. Sarah H. Sherwood, to obtain possession of her personal property. Judge James Phelps granted an order last fall for her imprisonment, or to deliver up by the 10th of November, 1863, all notes and other evidences of her personal estate, and all personal property owned by her in her own right, except seventy-five dollars reserved to pay her costs of defence. She was accordingly arrested for non-compliance, on the 2d of November last, by the sheriff, accompanied by her husband, and confined in the criminal department of the jail. A few days after a habeas corpus was issued, reversed the proceedings, and Mrs. Sherwood was liberated.

It appears that some years ago Mrs. Sherwood, by inheritance from her parents and a brother, had become the owner of a farm valued at $6,000, and personal property to the value of $3,000. She is now about sixty years of age. Six years ago she married the plaintiff, a widower, and the father of two unmarried daughters. Sherwood had become bankrupt about that time. The old story of marriage to obtain possession of property appears to have been acted over again. Mrs. Sherwood proving contumacious, was thrust into prison; and immediately her husband moved his family, consisting of his two daughters and himself, into her house, occupying the property, and taking possession of her personal clothing. The affair, as might have been expected, creates much excitement, and the legislature has been asked to provide against its recurrence.

British Opinion of General Grant.

The London Daily *News* thinks the North has at last found a General, and expresses the following opinion of him:

"Grant possesses military skill and moral power which have hitherto been unknown on the federal side. Even the brilliancy of Lee's achievements does not surpass the masterly skill with which Grant has arranged the concentration of his troops from the frontiers of Georgia to the banks of the Potomac. The unflinching pertinacity with which he has thrown the dead, and the dogged tenacity which refuses to admit the necessity of retreat, or the likelihood of disaster, prove him to be of the right stamp. In fact, Grant has fixed his teeth in his adversary, and with sleepless tenacity he clings to him; nor have all the efforts of Southern chivalry, even when the desperate courage of Southern chivalry, been able to shake off the sturdy Northerner, or even make him relax his hold."

The London *Times* again dwells on the increasing difficulties and dangers inerred by GRANT the further he advances, and LEE falls back on his resources. It adds:

"However the war may go in Viiginia, it is perfectly clear that the hold of the Federals is loosening in the Southwest, and that even their great resources are insufficient for the permanent occupation of a territory so vast as that belonging to the Confederacy."

THE GUANO TRADE.—The following are the number and destination of the vessels that loaded guano at the Chincha Islands during the month of April, and also their tonnage:—

	Vessels.	tons.
For England	9	6,928
For France and the colonies	11	6,490
For Mauritius	1	718
For Belgium	9	9,867
For Germany	4	3,214
For Spain	2	1,653
Total	36	28,871

Of the thirty-six ships twelve belonged to the United States.

A new planet has been discovered between Mercury and Venus, whose annual revolution is about ninety-five days. It was first discovered in its transit across the sun's disk, and has hitherto been supposed an ordinary spot on the sun's surface.

PREPARATIONS are being made in various parts of the West for celebrating the Fourth of July in the good old style.

There are thirty boot and shoe manufacturers in Portland, Me., whose business amounts in the aggregate to $2,000,000 annually.

Speech of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge,

In the Union Presidential Convention in Baltimore, June 7th, 1864.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was the temporary presiding officer of the Union Presidential Convention in Baltimore. On taking the Chair he addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—You cannot be more sensible than I am that the part I have to perform here to-day is merely a matter of form, and, acting upon the principles of my whole life, I was inclined, when the suggestion was made to me from various quarters, that it was in the minds of many members of the Convention to confer this distinction upon me, to earnestly decline to accept, because I have never sought honors; I have never sought distinction: I have been a working man and nothing else, but certain considerations led me to change my mind. (Applause.) There is a class of men in the country far too small for the good of the country; these men who, merely by their example, by their pen, by their voice, try to do good, and all the more in perilous times, without regard to the reward that may come. It was given to many such men to understand by the distinction conferred upon one of the humblest of their class that they were men whom the country would cherish, and who would not be forgotten.

There is another motive relative to yourselves and to the country at large. It is good for you, it is good for every nation and every people, every State and every party, to cherish all generous impulses, to follow all noble instincts; and where are men more noble, more generous than when they labor to purge themselves of all self-seekers and betrayers, and to confer honors, if only in mere forms, upon those who are worthy to be trusted, and ask nothing more? (Applause.) Now, according to my convictions of propriety, having said this, I should say nothing more, (cries of go on), but it has been intimated to me from many quarters, and in a way which I cannot disregard, that I should disappoint the wishes of my friends, and perhaps the just expectations of the Convention, if I should not permit them to say precisely as I could, say something upon the great matters which have brought us here. Therefore, in a very few words, and as plainly as I can, I will endeavor to draw your attention to one and another of these great matters in which we are all engaged.

In the first place, nothing can be more plain than the fact that you are here as the representatives of a great nation, voluntary representatives, chosen without forms of law, but as realities representing feelings, principles, and, if you choose, prejudices of the American people, as if it were written in the laws and already passed by two-thirds; for the man that you will nominate here for the Presidency of the United States, and a ruler of a great people in a great crisis, is just as certain, I suppose, to become that ruler as anything under heaven is certain before done. (Prolonged cheering.) And, moreover, you will allow me to say, though perhaps it is hardly strictly proper that I should, but as far as I know your opinions, I suppose it is just as certain now, before you utter it, whose name you will utter, and which will be responded to from one end to the other of this nation, as it will be after it has been uttered and recorded by your Secretary. Does any man doubt that this Convention intends to say that Abraham Lincoln shall be the nominee? (Great applause.)

What I will, however, to call your attention to is the grandeur of the mission upon which you are met, and, therefore, the dignity and solemnity, earnestness and conscientiousness, with which those representing one of the greatest and certainly one of the first people of the world, you ought to discharge these duties. (Applause.)

Now, besides the nomination of President and Vice President, in regard to which sacred offices I will say nothing, because I know there is no room for difference among you, and because you but besides these nominations you have other most solemn duties to perform. You have to organize this party throughout the United States. You have to put it in whatever form your wisdom will suggest that will unite all your wisdom, energy and determination to gain the victory which I have already said was in our power. More than that; you have to lay down, with clearness and precision, the principles on which you intend to carry on this great political conflict, and prosecute the work which underneath them, and the glory of the country which lies before us if we succeed. Plainly, not in a double sense; briefly, not in a treatise; with plainness and precision of language people, to utter, by its representatives, the political principles by which they are willing to live, and for the sake of which they often risk their life, so that all men, everywhere, may understand precisely what we mean, and lay that furrow so deep and clearly, that while every man who is worthy to be called a man to-day may see it and pass over it, every man who is unworthy may be either unable to pass it, or may be driven far from it. We want none but those who are like us to be with us. (Applause.)

Now among these principles, if you will allow me to say it, the first and most distinct is that we do not intend to permit this nation to be destroyed. (Applause.) We are a nation—no doubt a peculiar one—formed of States, and no nation except as these States exist as they are States in that nation. They had no more right to repudiate the nation than the nation had a right to repudiate them. Can any man have even the shadow of a right to do this, and, God helping us, we will vindicate the truth so that truth so that it shall never be disputed any more in the world. (Applause.) The fearful alternative that is set before us, but there are great compensations for it.

There is another point attended to this subject know that from the foundation of the present Government, before and since our present Constitution was formed, there have always been parties that had no faith in our Government. The men that formed it were doubtful of its success, and the men that opposed its formation did not desire its success, and I am told to-day with not desiring you to this subject, that for all the outcry against our violations of the Constitution, this present living generation has come to understand it better and more thoroughly devoted to that Constitution than any generation that has ever lived under it. (Applause.) While I say that, and solemnly believe that, I am not unmindful of the strongest proof I may also add that it is a great error which is being propagated in the land to say that our national life depends merely upon the sustaining of that Constitution. Our fathers made it, and we love it.

He intended to maintain it; but if it suits us to change it we will change it. (Applause.) If it were torn into ten thousand pieces the nation would be as much a nation as it was before the formation of the 13th ohio, at the nation always that declared its independence as a united people, and lived as a united people until now; a nation independent of all particular institutions under which it lived, capable of modeling them pre-isely as their interests require. We ought to have it distinctly understood that we love that instrument, and we love that instrument we will maintain it, and will, with undoubted certainty put to death friends or foes who undertake to trample it under foot. Yet, beyond a doubt, it is of sufficient importance to the Republicans or Democrats to be worth the favor or disfavor of either party.

Rights of Married Women in Connecticut.

A WOMAN IMPRISONED ALL WINTER ON SUIT OF HER HUSBAND.

The Bridgeport papers give particulars of a lawsuit in which Mr. Jessup Sherwood, of Fairfield, brought a suit against his wife, Mrs. Sarah H. Sherwood, to obtain possession of her personal property. Judge James Phelps granted an order last fall for her imprisonment, or to deliver up by the 10th of November, 1863, all notes and other evidences of her personal estate, and all personal property owned by her in her own right, except seventy-five dollars reserved to pay her costs of defence. She was accordingly arrested for non-compliance, on the 2d of November last, by the sheriff, accompanied by her husband, and confined in the criminal department of the jail. A few days after a habeas corpus was issued, reversed the proceedings, and Mrs. Sherwood was liberated.

It appears that some years ago Mrs. Sherwood, by inheritance from her parents and a brother, had become the owner of a farm valued at $6,000, and personal property to the value of $3,000. She is now about sixty years of age. Six years ago she married the plaintiff, a widower, and the father of two unmarried daughters. Sherwood had become bankrupt about that time. The old story of marriage to obtain possession of property appears to have been acted over again. Mrs. Sherwood proving contumacious, was thrust into prison; and immediately her husband moved his family, consisting of his two daughters and himself, into her house, occupying the property, and taking possession of her personal clothing. The affair, as might have been expected, creates much excitement, and the legislature has been asked to provide against its recurrence.

British Opinion of General Grant.

The London Daily *News* thinks the North has at last found a General, and expresses the following opinion of him:

"Grant possesses military skill and moral power which have hitherto been unknown on the federal side. Even the brilliancy of Lee's achievements does not surpass the masterly skill with which Grant has arranged the concentration of his troops from the frontiers of Georgia to the banks of the Potomac. The unflinching pertinacity with which he has thrown the dead, and the dogged tenacity which refuses to admit the necessity of retreat, or the likelihood of disaster, prove him to be of the right stamp. In fact, Grant has fixed his teeth in his adversary, and with sleepless tenacity he clings to him; nor have all the efforts of Southern chivalry, even when the desperate courage of Southern chivalry, been able to shake off the sturdy Northerner, or even make him relax his hold."

The London *Times* again dwells on the increasing difficulties and dangers inerred by GRANT the further he advances, and LEE falls back on his resources. It adds:

"However the war may go in Viiginia, it is perfectly clear that the hold of the Federals is loosening in the Southwest, and that even their great resources are insufficient for the permanent occupation of a territory so vast as that belonging to the Confederacy."

THE GUANO TRADE.—The following are the number and destination of the vessels that loaded guano at the Chincha Islands during the month of April, and also their tonnage:—

	Vessels.	tons.
For England	9	6,928
For France and the colonies	11	6,490
For Mauritius	1	718
For Belgium	9	9,867
For Germany	4	3,214
For Spain	2	1,653
Total	36	28,871

Of the thirty-six ships twelve belonged to the United States.

A new planet has been discovered between Mercury and Venus, whose annual revolution is about ninety-five days. It was first discovered in its transit across the sun's disk, and has hitherto been supposed an ordinary spot on the sun's surface.

PREPARATIONS are being made in various parts of the West for celebrating the Fourth of July in the good old style.

There are thirty boot and shoe manufacturers in Portland, Me., whose business amounts in the aggregate to $2,000,000 annually.

FROM CAIRO.

Exciting Trip of the Steamer W. R. Arthur—Three Hundred Rebels in View—Fight Between the Gunboat Baltic and the Rebels—Running Time from New Orleans to Natchez, Twenty-one Hours—Five Hundred Passengers Aboard—Exciting Scene—Eight Guns Opened on them from Four Different Directions—The Boat Riddled with Shell and Bullets—Miraculous Escape—Only Two Persons Killde, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEAMER W. R. ARTHUR, BELOW CAIRO, June 5, 1864.

I am thankful to-day. We have arrived here safe after a very dangerous and exciting trip. Got along very well on the down trip. We were an hour behind the "N. Longworth" when she was shelled at Columbia, Arkansas. When we passed the rebs were in full view, apparently three or four hundred of them. The gunboat No. 3 was ahead of us, and commenced shelling them. While we proceeded on we could see them at it hot and heavy. We arrived at Greenville where some of the marine fleet were laying, and we were ordered to lay there until morning. Started next morning in company with the "B. J. Adams," and got to where it was expected we would be intercepted, but the rebs had left during the night.

I forgot to mention that we witnessed the gunboat Baltic and the rebels fighting for half an hour, when the gunboat was driven off with one man killed and two wounded. Nothing more worthy of note occurred during the trip. Left New Orleans May 30th with half a dozen passengers and no freight. Had upwards of three hundred tons of freight on board. The Missouri left immediately behind us, expecting to go right past us. In forty miles we run out of sight of her. Running time to Natchez was twenty-one hours—being half an hour faster time than the Mollie Able's, and about the same time as that made by the celebrated J. M. White. Arrived at Vicksburgh, took on board three hundred soldiers and our cabin full of passengers. Left there on the afternoon of the 1st. A short distance below Greenville the rebels opened on us with musketry, fired three or four volleys, making numerous bullet holes through the boat, hitting one man and breaking his leg. He has since died from effects of the wound. Just above there we came up to the gunboat Louisville. She ordered us to take her in tow, as the rebels had a battery at Columbia, which they stated we could not pass without her assistance. Passengers and crew commenced hunting safe quarters. Almost everybody was excited. I had my place selected on the forecastle, behind some cotton bales. The gunboat commenced shelling the woods a mile below. Every shot from the boat was sufficient to make half the people fall flat. There was quite a number who appeared indifferent, some pallid and shaking, while others were whistling to keep their courage up. We were not kept long in suspense. All at once eight guns opened on us from four different directions, "jiminy" how the shot and shell whistled. I was in a good position at first, but some big chap rooted underneath and crowded me on top. I let go all holds and fell over on the other side—pieces of shell and bullets were falling around like hail. We wanted to get loose from the gunboat, but could get no one to let the lines go until Bob Porter got an axe and cut her loose. She steamed ahead some time away from them, as much so as we could with a crippled wheel. After we had got away I went around to the front, and the first person I met was a man one man killed by a shell; he was the only person hit. One shell went into the ladies' washhouse and shattered it completely, sending pieces of the stove-funnel, some ten feet long, piece going through a lady's trunk entirely ruining her clothes. One shell bursted in the larboard wheel, disabling it nearly all of one plank. One exploded in the hall of the Texas, tearing out all of one side, three shells and shot went through the Texas, one passed under the cabin without touching, two went through the cabin. In all she was struck seventeen times. Taking into consideration that we had upwards of five hundred persons on board, I consider it a miraculous escape. Never heard of, say fifty large and small shot striking a boat with five hundred people on board and only two killed. The only explanation is that we were protected by *Him above*. Excuse *me* from running any more batteries. The "Missouri" ran the same batteries but did not receive the number of shots we did. She had one lady killed by a shell which took off her foot (the only casualty). I will send particulars of the trip from St. Louis.

S. J. B.

Personal.

Rev. R. V. Dodge, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Wheeling, has accepted the call tendered him by the Second Presbyterian church of Washington, Pa., and will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties.

The death of Col. Porter is confirmed. Major Ellicott, paymaster, who has just returned from the army to Baltimore, states that there is no doubt of the death of Colonel Porter, of the 8th New York heavy artillery. He was killed in an assault, on Friday morning last, on the rebel works, in which his regimen: lost very heavily in both officers and men. He was shot through the neck, and fell on a part of the field which was contested ground, occupied by neither, but commanded by the guns of both. It was not until Saturday night that his remains were recovered. They were immediately taken to White House, and from thence will be sent to Washington.

Robert J. Breckinridge, who took a most prominent part in the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, is one of the most tried and honored statesmen of Kentucky, as he is one of the foremost theologians of the Presbyterian church. He is the uncle of John C. Breckinridge, once Vice-President of the United States, now a General in the rebel armies. Dr. Breckinridge is a Kentuckian born and bred, a native of the Old School Presbyterian Church; has spent the greater part of his life in Kentucky and other slave States, and is respected in his State as all who know him are, as a man wise, conservative, of the most moderate views, but at the same time a man of piety and sound learning. He was the chief author of the Common School system of Kentucky, and has always been a friend of popular education.

The London *Times* states that a list has been opened there for the United States Sanitary fund, to which Mr. Joshua Bates and Mr. James McHenry have each contributed £1,000. Mr. Peabody has already forwarded a contribution of $10,000. Mr. McHenry is the contractor for the Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

Daniel Sickles was wounded severely in the leg at one of the Wilderness battles. He belonged to Co. K, 105th Pa. regiment.

Gen. Judah has been relieved from the command of a division in Sherman's army, for alleged mismanagement during the recent battles.

Mrs. Felton, wife of the late President of Harvard College, and daughter of the late Thos. G. Cary, of Boston, died Tuesday night at Cambridge.

Thomas F. Towne, Esq., of Minnesota, has resigned a $1,400 clerkship in the office of the Paymaster General U. S. A.

President Lincoln will remove on Saturday from the White House to his summer residence on Soldier's Home.

Dr. Gordon Winslow, Inspector of the Sanitary Commission, New Yook, fell overboard from the steamer Ripley, coming up from White House to Washington, on Tuesday, and was drowned. He was bringing up the body of his son, Col. Winslow, who was killed in one of the late fights.

A letter from New York says: "Some of the butchers up town are closing up their stalls, for want of business, they say. All kinds o meats are so high that most of their customers have stopped buying.

A man at Pottsville, Pa., who had a Philadelphia quack extract a corn from one of his toes, died after submitting to the amputation of his foot and then of his leg.

Gen. Grant's Promptness.

Col. William S. Hillyer, formerly Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff, was on Saturday evening complimented by a serenade from the Seventh regiment band, at his residence in New York. In a speech of thanks to his friends, who had assassembled, he spoke in the warmest terms of Gen. Grant's ability and firmness, and expressed his confidence of the final and speedy success of our armies in Virginia. Among other incidents which he related of the General was the following:

I remember well three years ago in August, when Gen. Grant was commanding the district of Cairo, news was brought to him that the rebels had seized Paducah, and were moving on Columbus. He telegraphed to Gen. Fremont, who was then in command in Missouri, asking permission to go and take Paducah. It was then three o'clock in the afternoon. Four hours passed and no reply came from St. Louis. Seven o'clock came, and the officer announced the troops had embarked and the boats were ready. Still no answer came. The operator at St. Louis was questioned about the telegram, and he replied that the dispatch had been placed in Gen. Fremont's hands; and, moreover, he had telegraphed to Washington to know whether or not it would be policy to invade the sacred soil of Kentucky, and got answer he should have no trouble, for troops of this war were playing the part of walking gentlemen. Midnight came, and still no answer, when Gen. Grant, turning to me, said: "Come on; I will take Paducah if it costs me my commission." (Cheers.) And the morning sun shone on federal bayonets marching through the streets of Paducah. The act not only saved the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, but paved the way for those expeditions which ended in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. We have an American boy at the head of the Old School Presbyterian Church; has spent the greater part of his life in Kentucky and other slave States, and is respected in his State as all who know him are, as a man wise, conservative, of the most moderate views, but at the same time a man of piety and sound learning. He was the chief author of the Common School system of Kentucky, and has always been a friend of popular education.

A colporteur, who has just canvassed the city of Wheeling, says that of the families he has visited but one in every eight are supplied with copies of the Bible.

Gas meters must be kept plumb if you wish them to measure correctly. Leaning forward they measure too little, and leaning backward too much.

The Jewish feast of the Pentecost, which commemorates the reception of the Decalogue by Moses, began at sundown on Wednesday, and continues for two days. No labor is allowed; and in the synagogues, which are richly draped and also decorated with flowers, the Decalogue will be read to the congregations and sermons preached by the rabbis.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York is now being held in New York city. It began on Tuesday, when Grand Master Page, who presided, made an address, from which it appears that the number of lodges in that State is one hundred and eighty-nine, with forty thousand members. The Grand Hall and Asylum fund now amounts to $50,000 of the $200,000 needed.

The two sets of Davenport "mediums" are at loggerheads. The brothers refuse to recognize the sisters, and publish a card denying any relationship.

A letter from New York says: "Some of the butchers up town are closing up their stalls, for want of business, they say. All kinds o meats are so high that most of their customers have stopped buying.

A man at Pottsville, Pa., who had a Philadelphia quack extract a corn from one of his toes, died after submitting to the amputation of his foot and then of his leg.

A Pleasant Incident.

One of those slight but expressive and influential incidents which touch the universal heart and indicate the tide of feeling, transpired the other day in this city, and deserves, in consideration of all its surroundings, to be made known. Its import is heightened by the fact that it was a surprise where surprise was intended, and that its accomplishment was attended with no difficulty.

By some means it became known in the city that Mrs. Meade was about removing from her residence. The knowledge suggested to a number of gentlemen, who are personal friends of the General, to ascertain if such a home from which no removals would be necessary, could be secured for the General's family as a services and a handsome memorial for his children The idea was acted upon, and with no difficulty a very desirable house, on the southeast corner of Nineteenth street and Delmont alley was secured, together with the furniture, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars. The whole was then presented to Mrs. Meade.

A day or two after, the furniture of the house from which she had removed was advertised for sale, and Mrs. Meade, desiring to secure some portions of it, attended the sale. Just as she was prepared to bid, the auctioneer announced its sale. Mrs. Meade left, and when she reached her new residence, lo! the furniture was there. It had been bought and sold in as a completion of the former purchase.

It was but right that through many years the General and his family should enjoy the fruits of his gallantry and patriotism, and to experience all the happiness of home which has been earned by his good conduct, as attested by this pleasant practical way in which his friends certainly appreciate and cares for her sons.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

A HOUSE ON THE LINE OF BATTLES.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from the field of battle on Monday, says:

Between our lines stands a house, known as the Sheridan House, in which are quite a large family of women, one of whom is in delicate health. Gen. Sheridan took and sent them, and to come to a place of safety inside of our line, volunteering at the same time ambulances for their conveyance; but they declined, accepting his offers thus far, pleading that they were members of the church, and in good standing, and had implicit trust in Providence. Fifty-seven shells were sent through the house yesterday, but none of the women were injured, they having taken refuge in the cellar. This morning they have more confidence in the protecting care of Providence than ever, since they escaped so well yesterday.

EARTHQUAKE.—Shocks of an earthquake were felt, on the 12th of May, at Guayaquil. The direction was from North to South. No person was injured, but houses were violently shaken and considerable loss was sustained by the destruction of goods in the stores of the city.

City Intelligence.

ART GALLERY AT THE FAIR.

How it Looks—Its Attraction, with Notices of Paintings and Artists.

We are glad to devote a portion of our columns to another notice of the art gallery at the Fair. Had we been told that so beautiful an exhibition would have been produced, under the circumstances, and in so incredibly short a space of time, we could not have believed it. We must confess ourselves lost in admiration at the beauty there presented, and do not hesitate to call it a feast of the soul. Although the other features of the Fair are exceedingly attractive and reflect the highest credit upon the taste and labor of those connected with them, yet without the art gallery it would seem as though that loftier sentimentality were lacking. Here intelligence and beauty—the effects and offspring of polished culture—lend its enchantment to the noble object of charity, the greatest of virtues, from whose bright presence is reflected back additional splendor upon their already fine creations.

The amateurs have generously given their treasures, and will be doubly repaid, for the reward of doing good is greater than all the wealth this world. The sick, wounded and worn citizen soldiers, to whose comfort you contribute, will bless your efforts. The effect upon the public taste is also worthy of consideration, for canvassing could never feel a refining influence were it not for such public displays as this. To the artists, assisted by the lady committee, belongs the honor of adding so much credit to the efforts of our city to make the Fair surpassingly attractive, and ennobles the profession and themselves. It would be impossible to describe all of the meritorious works there displayed, but we design to call attention to a few of the most prominent. Rothermel's pictures (No. 195) of Francis First delivering his children as hostages to Charles Fifth, strikes us as being the richest and most attractive work as a historical composition.

Among the landscapes we would positively decide as surpassing all others, upon the Norwegian Fiord, (160) by Herzog. The leading works among the genre pictures are the lazy girl (155), also on fair drum head (151), pet lamb (153), after a jolly night (154), the pets (163). There are many other works of historical genre, landscape, cattle and still life pieces, we could be happy to notice did space permit—for instance Nos. 12, 84, 87, 95, 107, 170, 172, 181, 194, 205, 212, 240, 84. A splendid landscape of Esche, (95,) a grand sunset on the Nile, by Hamilton, is certainly a most gorgeous and powerful work, (188.) There is also a delightful sprinkling of the celebrated Blythes' humor and satire through the gallery, and his last wonderful picture of the Libby prison. These give a relief to the scene and interest the mind at every turn. Blythe undoubtedly takes the laurels from Govarni in his conceptions of the shades of character. His works are perfect models for painting. In painting, a judicious obscurity in some things contributes to the

Scientific and Other Paragraphs.

A simple mode for ventilating mines is adopted at the Hampton mine, near Loudville, Northampton, England. A wooden box has been put in 6 inches by 3, open at each end, and running 1,000 feet, the whole length of the adit. An air-tight door is placed across the outer end. The air passes to the working end, and following back, through the adit, goes up an air-shaft 300 feet from the outer end; a wooden chimney 30 feet high, placed over the shaft, surrounded by a patent ventilator, assists the current of air. The draft through the box pipe is so strong that it will blow out a lighted candle placed at the end. By this simple contrivance a constant and ample supply of fresh air is supplied to the miners without any expense for working.

In cleaning vessels of barnacles, etc., a diver, dressed in the usual helmet, sits upon a spar lashed across the vessel's keel, armed with a scraper, with which he cleans the portion within his reach before and abaft. The spar is then shifted and he proceeds regularly till his work is completed. It is stated that the operator remains under water several hours, and that the Monitors at Charleston are kept clean by this process. It was found by actual measurement that two hundred and fifty bushels of oyster shell and sea-grass were removed from the Montauk, the accumulation of one season. The officers sometimes indulge in a mess of oysters raised on the hulls of their own vessels.

It is supposed by some philosophers that the continued friction of the water may ultimately stop the rotation of the earth on its axis, and that a time may come when it will always present the same face to the moon as the moon does to us, and that the cessation of the moon's rotation on her axis may have been caused by the tides of molten matter of which that body may have been originally composed.

A tusk of ivory weighing 82 lbs., has been found in the stomach of a bull elephant, shot on Ghashakile River. The elephant had a large wound in his side, which it is supposed he got from another elephant in fighting, and this had in a measure closed up.

It has been estimated that the heat emitted from every square foot of the sun's surface in an hour is equivalent to that produced by the combustion of 1,500 lbs. of coal, and the mechanical work which that quantity of coal is able to produce is equal to that of 7,000 horses. The light and heat of the sun are far greater than any that can be produced artificially; nevertheless, such a rapid loss of heat as that constantly given out would in a long course of years occasion a sensible effect if there were no means of restoring the lost power. Some suppose that the fall of meteorites into the sun keeps up its heat. Others that the contraction of the sun a 10,000th part of its diameter would generate sufficient heat to maintain its present heating force for nearly 3,000 years. Assuming the density of the sun to be equal to that of the earth, a similar amount of contraction would suffice for ten millions of years.

White cod-liver oil is obtained by the first action of the screw-press; the next best quality somewhat inferior in whiteness, proceeds from a second application of the screw; and the last, inferior and much darker in quality, is obtained by boiling the livers and throwing the residue away.

Water kept in a leaden vessel for only a day has been found to contract a sweetness of taste and become poisonous for internal use. Consequently, water standing for some time in leaden pipes should be thoroughly drawn off before it is used for culinary purposes or for drinking.

The Kingdom of Italy, according to the last census, counts 21,777,334 inhabitants, and therefore occupies the fifth place in Europe in point of population. If Venice and Rome were reannexed to it, it would present an aggregate of 27 millions, and be, after France, the most populous country in Europe in which a single language is exclusively spoken. The Kingdom is divided into 59 provinces, comprising 103 circles, or, 720 communes. In Italy there are 11,904 centres of population, or towns, attracting a business population. These towns comprise in the aggregate 14,810,838 inhabitants, so that she is the richest country in large cities, in proportion to her size, in all Europe.

The United States Telegraph Company have constructed during the past year nearly two thousand miles of telegraph, and during the present season intend to erect more than four thousand miles more. Their lines are now in operation from New York to Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee, and by way of Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Within a few weeks their lines will reach Cincinnati, and during the summer will be extended to Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis. Preparations are now being made to construct a line to the gold mines of Colorado, Salt Lake City, San Francisco. A part of this line will be constructed this summer. A new company has been organized in Canada called the Provincial Telegraph Company, with which the United States Company will connect at Suspension Bridge and Montreal. It will probably connect with a line in Europe, from the coast of Labrador via Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands to the north of Scotland. The longest distance from shore to shore is five hundred miles.

The Royal Italian Expedition organized by the King of Italy, and sent out to explore the more remote parts of North America and British Columbia for scientific purposes, has been attended with much success. It consisted of some forty individuals, who obtained a most valuable collection of animal and mineralogical productions. Among the former are fifty Wapiti deer, which they have succeeded in bringing alive to Europe, and wh ch are now alive in the parks of the King of Italy. They were captured in the Rocky Mountains, near the coast of the Pacific. Major de Vecchi has brought the head of a Wapiti whose size is almost antediluvian.

The French Photographic Society has offered a grand prize of eight thousand francs for drawing likenesses on stone or steel.

Many attempts have been made to apply photography to ivory, but without success until of late by dipping the ivory into a solution containing peroxyd of iron and oxalate of ammonia. The nitrate of silver exerts an unfavorable action on the plate.

A curious experiment in photography has been performed before the Philosophical Society in Manchester, Egland, by which a photographic portrait has been obtained in the evening by illuming the model, with the light obtained by burning a piece of very small magnesium wire at a distance of about six feet. The negative obtained was as distinct as that taken by the best daylight. A wire a little more than one-fifth of an inch in diameter will burn about one minute, long enough to obtain the impression of a white marble statue.

The printing of calico is attained by the web passing over brass cylinders, about six inches in diameter, upon which the print or figures are engraved. These cylinders or rollers, having a length equal to the width of the web, revolve in the ink or paste which is to give the desired color. The web is at the same time passing over these rollers. But before the roller reaches the cloth it has passed over a scraper so nicely that every particle of this coloring matter has been removed, except that in the interstices of the engraved figure, so that when the cloth passes over it it sucks this dye from out these interstices, and thus bears away the figure. For each different color it must pass over a cylinder a separate time, since but one color can be imprinted at one time. If a piece of ca ico have three different colors, it will have as many passages over as many different cylinders. The machinery for this must be of the most exact kind, and its working conducted with great skill. From the time the piece of cloth enters the mill, its washings and its soakings, its printings and its dyeings, its surging and its mergings, until it comes to its foldings and turnings, must be very numerous.

The gold fields of Nova Scotia are said to produce the brightest and purest gold on this continent, being on an average twenty-two carats fine, as shown by repeated assays. In this respect it possesses an advantage of 25 per cent., of superior fineness, and consequently of value, over most of the yield of California, which seldom reaches more than sixteen or seventeen carats. The most valuable veins yet found are those at Wine Harbor, on the eastern extremity of the peninsula, which produced 3,178 ounces last year, equal at the present price of gold to about $125,000.

Efforts made in France to acclimatize the lama have not as yet fully succeeded, and yet is worthy farther trial on account of the value of the animal. It abounds in South America within the 15th and 45th degrees of latitude, and at an altitude of from 8 000 feet to 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. They are useful as beasts of burden, carrying from 70 to 100 pounds from six to ten miles, and their flesh, milk, skin and wool are of excellent quality. The lama yields four times as much meat as the sheep, and is equally savory and digestible. Its milk is sufficient, abundant, agreeable to the taste, and extremely nourishing. Leather made of the skin is very elastic, and superior to those of the calf and sheep. It yields annually from 15 to 20 pounds of wool of a quality between the best sheep's wool and silk. It is perfectly foot-sure and will carry its burden without either pack-saddle or bridle, its wool being so thick that it is sufficient to protect its back. It is ver docile, and if overloaded will lie down and not get up again. May it not be raised in some parts of the United States?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

FLAGS,
ALL SIZES.....ALL PRICES.

ALBUMS,
IN EVERY STYLE.....AT LOW PRICES.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
COLORED AND PLAIN.....GENERALS, &c.

POCKET BOOKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.....LOW PRICES.

POCKET ALBUMS,
ALL SIZES.....ALL PRICES.

WAR MAPS,
VIRGINIA.....GEORGIA

LATE BOOKS,
LATE MAGAZINES.....LATE PAPERS.

PITTOCK'S,
84 opposite Postoffice.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 70 DIAMOND ALLEY,
my26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE
LARGEST NEWSPAPER
IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is sent out on all the Morning Trains of the Railroads.

IT GIVES
☞ DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF READING MATTER OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN PITTSBURGH.

IT GIVES
Later and More News
THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT GIVES
The only full and Reliable Report of
RIVER MATTERS.

It is JUST THE PAPER For River Men.

IT GIVES FULL AND RELIABLE
Commercial Reports.

IT HAS THE MOST RELIABLE
Army Correspondents.

IT GIVES THE VERY LATEST AND RELIABLE
Telegraphic Reports.

IT GIVES THE FULLEST AND BEST
Financial Reports.
OF ANY PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE
Oil Reports.

IT GIVES THE ONLY REGULAR AND RELIABLE REPORT OF THE
Iron Market.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Pig Iron Market.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Cattle Markets.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
DRUG MARKET.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE
Lumber Market.

IT GIVES THE FULLEST
Local Intelligence.

IT GIVES
THE NEWS!!

IT HAS SPECIAL DISPATCHES
From Washington---From the Army of the Potomac---From New York---From Cairo and below---From Chattanooga---From Chicago---From all Principal Points.

Just the Paper for Everybody.

Just THE PAPER for Loyal Men.

It is for the Union Unconditionally.

Its Circulation is increasing more Rapidly than any Paper ever before Published.

IT IS JUST THE PAPER
TO ADVERTISE IN!!!

IT IS EMPHATICALLY
A NEWSPAPER.

☞ The Commercial is sent to Subscribers, by Mail, for $5 per Year.

☞ It is delivered to City Subscribers, by Carriers, for 15 Cents per Week.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom,n	2:30 a m	Baltimore Expr	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's	11:30 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:30 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:30 a m
John'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	John'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:25 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 8:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Allanie Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d do	6:30 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:35 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:00 p m
Express	4:30 a m	Express	9:35 a m
Accommodation	3:00 p m	Accommodation	7:45 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	2:50 p m
Cincinnati	1:30 p m	Cincin. Express	2:05 p m
	1:45 p m	do	2:10 a m
Wheeling	6:20 a m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a m
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p m		
Cleveland	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....corner Market and Fourth st
J. M. Burchfield.....27 Fourth st
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....98 Market st.
White, Carr & Co.....23 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co., cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company.....57 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company.....30 Third st.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....cor. Market and Water st.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....37 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....18 Water st.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roessing.....61 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & McMeland.....91 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....18 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Rickeson.....221 Liberty street.
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles Hellor.....85 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....63 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st
Hussey, Wells & Co.....87 Fifth street.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....77 Fifth st.
A. P. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....No. 49 Water st.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair st
Charles Knap.....cor. Elm and Fourth sts.
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....21 Liberty st.
Allen & Neelies.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Opricians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....259 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

N. W. Newbert.....13 St. Clair st.
C. Helmbold.....36 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. B. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co.....132 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....72 Market st.

Wines and Liquors.

J. Selferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....81 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood.

Pianos Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood 83.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Corawell & Kerr.....St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

J. W. Purviance.....Ambrotypes.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
je1:1y

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE.
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of Race street, Philadelphia.
HOWARD WORRELL.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
No. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

which value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$51,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Straightening Rolls for Iron, generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all kinds of Iron Castings done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry.
se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6:1y

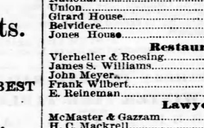
UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS.
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded Sash Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Job Shoeing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se9

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.



ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
Of all descriptions. The best and cheapest to be had at
C. LEGAR'S,
28 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
Persons who are compelled to use articles of this description would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
mh16:3m

A. G. NEUBERT.—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

AUCTION SALE OF
CONDEMNED HORSES.
WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, April 25, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.
One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses will be sold singly.
Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until a are sold.
TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.
ap28:till June 23.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—BY the Act of May 5th, an appropriation of Fifty thousand Dollars was made for the Extension of the Capitol Buildings at Harrisburg. Architects and Builders are hereby requested to present plans for said extension, and proposals for building the same, to the undersigned, by the fifteenth day of June. The main object to be attained by the proposed extension is to furnish additional Committee Room for the Legislature, and the extension is to conform as far as possible to the architecture of the present building.
A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General.
JAMES P. BARR, Surveyor General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas'r.
Harrisburg, May 10, 1864—my12:2m.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. del

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Springs, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young.
5 BARRELS EGGS JUST RECEIVED, for sale by
R. H. KING,
my28 No. 211 Liberty street.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mh14:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE K. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention.
fe11d4wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ja2:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention.
ja21-te

MANUFACTURERS.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn6:1y

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ.
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
No. 39 THIRD STREET,
(Between Wood and Smithfield,)
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brewers' Kettles, Stills,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith's Work.
je3 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Roof Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Wire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh:2

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar establishments.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct7:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRE WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Furnaces, Bath Boilers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Rat-trap Cages, Plantished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES.
SAMUEL KERR
J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16:1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 126 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—
In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The tooth ache was the only ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For fillings, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With kindness and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
We hope to be befriended.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, June 10, 1864.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.

Par Val	BANKS. Offer'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May 3
50 Exchange	—	—	69½	
50 Citizens	—	—	61¾	" 5
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	67¾	" 4
50 Allegheny	—	—	63¾	" 4
50 Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50 Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50 M & M	—	—	58	4
50 First National	110	—	—	$8.75
50 Second National	110	—	—	
50 Third National	110	—	—	
50 First National, Al'y	—	110	—	
50 Manchester Saving	—	—	40¾	" 4
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens	—	—	61	
50 Western	—	—	35¼	May 22.50
50 Monongahela	—	34	33	$6.00
50 Eureka	—	50	51¾	" $6.00
50 Pittsburgh	—	94	—	
25 Allegheny	—	—	23¼	
25 People's	—	28	26¾	
50 Penna	—	65	—	
	BRIDGE.			
50 Monongahela	—	—	27¼	
50 St. Clair Street	40	45	—	
50 Hand Street	—	—	30	
50 Mechanic Street	—	—	—	
25 Birmingham	—	—	21¾	
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	15	14¾	
50 Connellsville	—	11	12	12½
50 do (interest)	—	—	17	
50 Steubenville	—	12	15¾	14¾
20 Chartiers	—	—	—	6
50 Hempfield	—	—	—	¾
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	68	
24 Birmingham	—	—	—	40
20 Citizens	—	—	—	98
	GAS.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	—	88
25 Allegheny	—	32	—	38
25 Birmingham	—	—	—	$8.00 81¾
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lucesco	—	—	27	—
25 Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10 North American	—	—	11	—
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 6's	—	—	—	81¾
do Scrip 5's	—	—	—	81
Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	—	76¾
do 5's	—	—	—	97
Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
do 5's	—	—	—	86¾
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	—	105
do 2d mortg	—	95	—	—
Connellsville 6's	—	—	—	97
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—

Those persons who have been closely observing the premium quotations for gold at the New York Exchange for the last week, and its else approximation to the one hundred figure cannot have failed to notice the want of any reasonable ground for the rise. Some people are given to imagine that the price of gold is a good evidence of the news from our armies, whether favorable or unfavorable, and that in fact Wall street is the grand and infallible indicator of the way in which the war is going. If gold operations were fairly conducted, and the quotations from day to day represented the *bona fide* value of the article, it might be a safe index in this particular. But this is not so. Wall street is, in a measure in the hands of rebel sympathizers and direct rebel agents, who create a fictitious price for the purpose of showing the embarrassed condition of affairs at the North, to dispirit our people and give comfort to the enemy and his agents. There is nothing substantial in the way of these gentry carry on their proceedings except the success which attends them. A rebel agent nominally buys or sells with another, with whom he is in collusion, at a high rate, neither of them having a dollar with which to operate, and this quotation is immediately telegraphed abroad as the price of gold, whereas there is really no gold at all represented in the transaction. The merchants who want gold to pay duties, purchase it, as they would calico or broadcloth, to meeet their needs; but the speculators run the price up or down to suit their nefarious ends. That these people are in the interest of the rebellion is evident from the prominence which all the southern papers give to the gold quotations in Wall street, which they sometimes do at a hundred per cent. more than the true rate. Thus the Charleston *Mercury* of the 20th ult. quotes gold at 176, but adds that this means 196, and further, that this is only the premium, thus making the actual price of gold in New York 296. No doubt these statements, absurd as they are, are greedily swallowed by hundreds in the rebel States. This is the mode by which the gold market is regulated to further the ends of traitors North and south.

The New York *Times* of Wednesday says;

"The price of Gold has ranged to-day, 193½@ 192@193¾ per cent., in place of 194@194¾, as of Monday. The chief combination to advance and sustain these high and unwarranted premiums is unquestionably hostile, politically as well as financially, to the Government. It is participated in by wealthy Southern refugees, who brought part of their means with them, by their secession sympathizers here, and, it is said by certain parties abroad in erested in the Rebel cotton loan. Their purchases have been so large, and the advance in price so reckless of military news or export demand, that for some days past each Gold, that is Gold for immediate delivery, has become independent, and the difference of a commission is made between cash and 1 @3 day contracts."

—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the company during the month of May ult., compared with the same period of last year:

	1864.	1863.	Increase
From Freights	$ 326,778 38	$ 285,091 11	$41,687 27
" Passenger	150,661 22	123,285 17	27,376 31
" Express Matter	5,200 00	2,757 50	2,442 50
" Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	
" Rent Railway	7,063 33	7,063 33	
" Miscellaneous	1,995 18	951 09	1,044 07
Total	499,546 69	427,094 31	72,452 35
Earnings from Jan to May 31	2,424,718 47	2,055,993 83	368,724 64

Increase for May, 17 per cent.; average increase to May 31, 18 per cent.

—It would seem that Philadelphia and New York are anxious to divert the Oil Transportation business from its present course through this city by way of the Central Pennsylvania Road to be seaboard. Notice has been given to the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company that there will be a meeting held at the office of the Company, on the 25th instant, to consider a resolution of the Board of Managers for aiding in the immediate construction of a branch railroad to the Pennsylvania oil region. No intimation of the proposed route is given, but it is most probably on a line nearly direct from Oil City to Ridgway, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a distance of about 55 miles. This would give, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, a shorter line to Philadelphia and New York than can be attained by any other route. At present there is no direct railroad communication with the oil region. The product of the wells has to be hauled over common roads until they reach intersections of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, the New York and Erie railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad. Most of the oil now brought to Philadelphia, comes by way of the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad to Pittsburgh, and thence over Pennsylvania Central railroad. Some is taken to Cleveland on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, far above the direct line of travel, and has to go over a circuitous and unnecessary route. A railroad direct to Ridgway would open at once a most lucrative business, and put Philadelphia nearer to the oil region than any other Eastern city.

—There has been less excitement, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, than usually attends important changes in market values, and much less speculation than might have been expected under a rapid advance in prices, both these effects being produced by the general firmness of holders. The demand for distribution has been promptly met, but even by with a stronger market, and very few persons are now looking for that to collapse in rates which may be thought so imminent. The actual change has been greater than on any previous week this season. It is a good time to utter words of caution. There is such a thing as carrying too much speculation, and the danger we now apprehend lies in that direction.

The carefulness in regard to stock, and the disposition to leave as little as possible to the chances of the future, which characterized the spring trade, are more than ever needed now when prices are still higher, and there is danger that many will be led away beyond their depth. Cotton has risen rapidly, and ever must again advance higher if this attitude is maintained. Wool is high, and if the proposed new tariff is accepted must go still higher. In this state of things it is natural for holders and producers to feel great confidence and to think they are now secure against a reverse. This very confidence increases the danger. The turn will be sure to come in such a case when it is least expected, and may come soon.

—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, made up to yesterday, presents the following aggregate as compared with the previous week:

	Last week.	This week.	
Capital Stock	$13,013,000	$13,097,500	Inc. $84,500
Loans	39,592,985	39,523,493	Inc. 460,798
Specie	3,904,321	3,904,229	Dec. 222
Legal Tender	14,311,165	15,086,736	Inc. 135,042
Due fm Banks	2,833,894	3,186,259	Inc. 332,365
Due to Banks	5,393,118	5,968,118	Inc. 527,500
Deposits	37,638,814	38,249,860	Inc. 610,953
Circulation	2,131,915	2,100,926	Dec. 30,993

—At one of the banks in Chicago a five dollar treasury note without the regular treasury note stamp on the face, was offered and refused. They are unable to say whether it was one of the fraudulent issues, or one that had been issued through mail leaks.

—At Boston yesterday copper stocks were steady. Central closed at 68; Columbian, 95; Franklin, 51; Hancock, 39; Mesnard, 10; Pewabic, 62; Pittsburgh, 91; Rockland, 14; Superi r, 9.

—FOREIGN GOODS—In New York the market is very quiet, the stock of goods is small, and there is little disposition to speculate, but the rates now demanded by holders. Most foreign goods are cheaper in gold than at any time for many years, and were it not for the higher cost of cotton and wool, the range for all woolen fabrics would be very low in a metallic currency. With the high tariff, now nearly doubled by the premium on means of payment, and the enormous exchange, the price of imported luxuries seems almost fabulous. How this will operate on the trade of next season it is impossible to tell, but it would seem to be a fearful risk to order largely of any foreign fabrics with the prospect now before us. The risk is not as great, however, as that incurred by the domestic manufacturers, and we suppose there are many who will gladly assume it in the hope of corresponding profit.

New York Produce Quotations.

Superfine late	$ 22	@ 7 45
Extra 9 at	7 60	@ 7 80
Superfine Western	7 60	@ 7 85
Extra Western	7 60	@ 7 95
Extra Genesee	8 10	@ 8 25
Extra round hoop Ohio (shipping)	8 10	@ 8 25
Extra round hoop Ohio (trade)	8 30	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	9 00	@ —
Extra St. Louis	8 25	@11 75

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, June 10, 1864.

Business yesterday was not active. The weather was not favorable for out door transactions. The rain that set in on Wednesday evening, continued during the night and part of Thursday. The sales made were principally to meet the wants of the city trade demand. Our rivers are again rising with a fair stage of water, and a fair prospect of more to come. The Minerva, that had laid up on account of low water, is now loading. She will leave for Wheeling at noon. The Silver Spray was taking on board a fine load. She will leave for St. Louis this day with a paying trip. The new steamer Financier is loading for St. Louis. She will take her departure on Saturday. The packet Starlight will be found at the landing this day. She will have dispatch for St. Louis. The punctual packet Julia will arrive this forenoon; she will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Saturday. The Allegheny river packet Urilda is just off the ways; she will load for Cincinnati and have dispatch. It seems as if the June rise came along early this season. The present rise will enable Capt. Gould's new steamer Post Boy to get out without any difficulty:

DRIED FRUIT—The market remains steady with a fair demand. Prices have been stationary for some day past. The supply on hand is not large. Apples—Sales of 200 bushels, a fair article, at 10@11c per lb. Peaches—Sales of 100 bushels at 18@19c.

BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase. Buyers generally are asking for a decline. We note sales of lots comprising 21 packages at 20c, 23c and 25c. The latter figures for a choice article.

EGGS—The receipts were about equal to the demand. We note sales of 25 bbls at 20@21c.

WHISKY—The market remains in an unsettled state. No two dealers are asking the same prices. Small sales of City rectified were made at $1 30@1 31.

FLOUR—The market yesterday presented no new feature. The demand was purely local and for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large, while the receipts were about sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. The rates were, for Extra Family, regular brands, $7 75@8 00; favorite brands, $8 25; Extra we note regular sales at $7 12½@8 21.

LARD—The market was quiet with sales of city leaf in a small way at 14¼@14½c.

MESS PORK—Was in more demand. Sales 10 bbls city packed at $30 50@31 00 per bbl.

SEED—The market was inactive. Prices generally were unsettled. Small sales flax were made at $3 00.

CHEESE—The demand was fair and sales were regular. Sales 140 bxs W. R. 15@16c as to quality.

DRIED BEEF—Was unchanged. Sales 1,000 lbs at 17@17½.

SALT—We have no change to notice. The market has been quiet for some time past. Sales 130 bbls No. 1 at $2 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The supply was fully up to the demand. The principal inquiry was for the best quality; sales of 150 bus. eis mixed at 82c; sales of choice Peach Blows at $1 10; 20 bbls do $3 @ 3 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market since our last presents no particular change. The receipts were light but sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Wheat—The mills will pay the following rates: For a prime article of Red $1 60; White at $1 70; wagon parcels are frequently sold below these rates. Corn—The supply was fully up to the demand. We note sales of 1 car load ear, at $1 30; 250 do shelled, at $1 44; 100 do from store at $1 40. Oats—Was not in active demand. The stock on hand is daily increasing. We note sales of 400 bushels from store at 80c; sales of 300 do first hands at 75c; Barley and Rye were dull and unchanged.

—We continue to notice a firm market for the various descriptions. The stock in first hands is steadily disappearing. Among the sales, we note as follows: Shoulders—sales 5,000lbs at 12¾@13c; 2,000 lbs do, pickled, at 13@ 13¼c. Sides—sales 3,000 lbs ribbed at 13¾@14c. Hams—salas 6,000 lbs plain at 17@17¼c; 3,000 lbs sugar-cured at 18¼@19c; cured-to-day at 20@21.

GROCERIES.—The market remains steady with a regular trade demand, while prices have undergone no change for some time past. Sugar—sales 6 hhds Cuba at 19@19¾c; 5 do New Orleans at 19@19¾c; 12 bbls crushed at 26c. Coffee was active; sales 20 bags Rio 45@46c. Molasses—prices advanced from $1 05 to 1 10 per gallon.

HAY.—Was in fair demand; sales of 7 loads at $24@33; sales of 6 tons baled at $28 ₱ ton.

HERRING—Sales 20 half bbls Lake at $6 50.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS

EAST LIBERTY, June 9, 1864.

The market was pretty much neglected during the week. In fact there were no sales made worthy of notice. The high prices paid in the Eastern markets encourages drovers and speculators to forward their stocks to those markets, which leaves us nothing to operate with. The week's receipts were large for the season, whilst the sales of cattle were less than 200 head. Prices ruled high. The official account of receipts of what passed through, was as follows:

CATTLE 3,323 head; Hogs, 5,770; Sheep, 9,271; Horses, 253; Mules, 517.

CATTLE.—There was nothing done worthy of special notice. Cattle were scarce and prices ruled higher, dealers were not inclined to purchase of their stock in this market at any price. The only sales that came under our notice were:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. Fuller sold 81 head at $6 75@7 25.
Murry & Smith sold 50 head at $7 50.

Hogs.—Whilst the receipts were ample there were no sales; we could not even learn of the figures. They were all conveyed to the Eastern markets.

SHEEP—The receipts were very large, amounting to 9 211 head, all of which were consigned to the East. We did not learn of a single sale. Prices were nominal.

ALLEEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

•ALLEGHENY, June 9, 1864.

The market presented no new features. The demand was good, but the offerings here were small. Fair prices were obtained for all that were disposed of. Among the sales we note as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro brought 70 head at $7@9.
Merrick & Doud brought 60 head at $7@9.
Reis & Co bought 40 head at $6).
E Whittlesey bought 18 head at $5@8.
W Carr & Co bought 40 head at $7@9.
J Morgan bought 50 head at $7 50@9.
P Hartman bought 96 head at $7@8 50.
Rothschilds & Co bought 40 head at $8 25.
S Gregg bought 7 head at $8.

The market closed dull, and a good many thin cattle were offered.

SHEEP—The offerings were very small, with sales of sheared to a moderate extent at $5@6 50 ₱ cwt.

Iron Trade of Lake Superior.

Less than nine years ago the first shipment of iron ore from Lake Superior to the lower lake ports was made by the Cleveland Iron Company. The business of iron mining in Upper Michigan previous to this time had been carried on rather as an experiment than as an industrial pursuit. The completion of the Sault Ste. Mary Canal in that year, and of a railroad from Marquette to the Mines in 1858, gave a great impetus to the business, by giving access to the markets, and since then the mining and manufacture of iron ore has increased with wonderful rapidity and with little interruption, except during the first year of the rebellion.

The following table shows the annual shipment of ore since the commencement of the business to the end of 1863:

	Cleveland Iron Co.	Jackson L. Superior Iron Co.	Total g'ss tons
1855	1,467		1,474
1856	7,107	4,497	11,587
1857	12,772	18,312	28,184
1858	19,901	11,104	31 035
1859	39,344	10,662	24,688 65,674
1860	42,696	41,286	33,016 116,998
1861	32,911	22,918	25,200 81,149
1862	45,214	42,767	87,710 115,721
1863	47,612	63,588	74,057 185,257
Total	203,357	200,735	194,651 599,343

The year 1858 witnessed the first attempts at reducing the ores at the seat of production. In that year the pioneer Iron Company commenced business, and several other companies have established themselves, and others are about to commence operations. The product of the furnaces of the district yearly from the commencement is have been as follows:

	Pioneer Co. Iron Co.	Collins Co. Iron Co.	Northern Forrest Total Iron Co. Tons.
1858	1 627	.....	 1,627
1859	4,683	2 576	 7,258
1860	3,500	1,950	150 5,600
1861	2,000	2,060	900 2,400 7,360
1862	1,433	2,307	2,443 2,802 8,980
1863	2,237	2,141	1,904 2,626 9,313
Total	16,065	10,9 3	5,097 7,958 40,238

The value of the total production at the prices prevailing each year has been as follows:

1858	1,516	$25	$ 40,675
1859	7,258	21	181,450
1860	5,600	25	14,000
1861	7,970	23	183,000
1862	8,391	35	290,850
1863	9,313	85	419,485
Total	40,258 tons valued		$1 275,170

The average value of ore shipped at Marquette in 1863, was $5 per gross ton, or
Value of 185,257 tons of ore at 5 $926,285
Value of 9,313 tons of pig iron at $45 419,085

Total $1,345,870

The sum representing the value of the iron business of the Lake Superior district in the year 1863. Assuming the average price at $4 per ton since the commencement of operations, there has already been produced ore to the value of $2,397,372, or a total, including pig, of $3,692,542.

From the above figures it will be seen that the iron business in this region is becoming very important. The iron is of the best quality, and the demand for it is increasing. Especially since Marquette, Detroit and Lake Michigan is the source of supply be come popular, and preparations are being made for arger operations than have hitherto been attempted. The attention of capitalists, therefore, has been turned to the region more than ever before, and railroads are being extended inland from Marquette, on Lake Superior, and from Little Bay de Noquette, on Lake Michigan, to accommodate the growing trade of the region. With this increase of working means, and avenues of transportation, may we not augur well for the future of this branch of national industry, as yet in its infancy, but which, in a few years, will become developed to a vast commercial interest.
—*Samuel Hallett's American Circular.*

New York Provision Quotations.

Pork—Mess, ₱ bbl	$30 00	@32 50
Prime, ₱ bbl	24 50	@26 00
Prime Mess, ₱ bbl	31 50	@32 50
Beef—Country Mess	9 50	@13 00
Repacked Chicago, &c	16 50	@19 50
Extra Mess, ₱ bbl	20 00	@22 00
Prime Mess, ₱ bbl	27 00	@29 00
Beef Hams—Western, ₱ bbl	27 00	@29 00
Ham, ₱ lb	16¼	@ 15
Shoulders, dry salted, ₱ lb	11¾	@ 12
Butter—Ohio and Penna	25	@ 34
State Dairy, common	30	@ 35
Choice do	36	@ 38
Cheese—Common to prime	10	@ 18
Lard—in bbls and tierces	15¼	@ 15¾

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, June 10, 1864.

The market yesterday was firm, with a good demand for both crude and refined. The receipts by the river foot up 2,048 barrels. This was soon taken up at an advance from previous sales. More could have been disposed of at the same figures. We understand that other lots are on the way down in flats. This, however, is a slow process. The river to Oil City is too low for any other kind of navigation. The market closed in an unsettled condition, holders having decidedly the advantage. The rates for Crude to New York was 42c. These are steep figures. Among the sales that came under our notice were the following;

Crude—The market contained more buyers than sellers.—The receipts that arrived yesterday found plenty of purchasers, viz: sales of crude, in bulk, 400 bbls, at 32c; 500 do, at 32½c—a further advance. Sales, the packages to be included, viz: 200 bbls at 37½c; 700 do, delivered in cars, at 38c; 100 do at 38c; 300 do at 38c—the market closing at the latter figures.

Refined Oils—The market was firm. There was a difference, however, between the views of buyers and sellers. Bonded was held at 60 @60c; 57c was offered. Free Oil was held at 70c; 67@68c was offered. We note a sale of 500 bbls Bonded, for July delivery, at buyers' option, at 58c.

Residuum—We note a sale of 80 bbls at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 44 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Still & Co., 55 barrels tar, for Boston.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 50 barrels tar, for Baltimore.

Lockhart & Frew, 56 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Co., 224 barrels refined, for New York.

Petrona Oil Co., 54 barrels tar, for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—J S Liggett, 298 sacks wheat; J D Wallace, 160 sacks oats; J J Rayla, 1 car staves; R C Loomis 1 car metal; H A Ogden, 1 car corn. R J Harper, 7 packages household goods; Kier, G & Co, 2 cars fire clay; H Hipple, 2 cars lumber; W A Keifer, 142 sacks corn; D Wallace, 143 sacks corn; Lyday & Co, 1 car staves; Hitchcock & McCleary, 1 car wheat; J H Ralston, 200 dry dides.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Thos M Howe, 53 bbls copper; Gillespie & Co, 6000 ft lumber; Nimick & Co, 50 bdls axes; McKnight & Co, 60 do do; J T Colvin & Co, 160 bgs corn; E Snowden, 5 cks ware; Livingston & Co, 14 bbls knobs; Jones & N, 67 bbls; D Bennett, 4 cks ox bows; Godfrey & Clark, 2 bxs glue; 1 pkgs mdse; F Peaker, 10 pkgs H H Goods; Dorrington & Co, 2 bdls P sacks; J Buckley, 2 sks cotton; Perkins & Co, 50 bdls paper; Siebe t & K, 8 rolls leather; Godfrey & Clark 22 bales rags.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—James Reese, 1 car lumber; Martin O & B, 1 car iron; C C Baisley, 13 bags beans; W Myers, 1 car sash; D Wiley, 2 rolls leather; Bingham & Co, 8 sacks oats; 16 do rye; J Kirkpatrick, 4 sacks flaxseed.

The Oil Market.

The Franklin *Spectator* of the 8th says: On account of the low stage of water in the Allegheny, the shipments of oil are mostly confined to the Atlantic and Great Western route. The consumption has fallen off to a trickle to the Point, at the mouth of French Creek, which gives greatly increased facilities to shippers for the Eastern market.

The oil on hand at the wells is not large, and sales are readily made at a considerable advance over last week's quotations, ranging at $8@9 at the wells, as to location—river oil commanding an advance over these prices on account of its superior lubricating quality and the facility and safety of transmission from river wells.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, June 9, 1864.

Acid Acetic	37	to	42	lb.
" Muriatic	5	to	6	"
" Sulphuric	4½	to	5	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 90	"
Alcohol 76 0-0	2 65	to	2 70	gal.
" 98 0-0	2 72	to	2 78	"
Alum	5½	to	6	lb.
Aloes, Cape	40	to	50	lb.
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 25	"
Arsenic, White Powder	8	to	10	"
Aches, Pot	9½	to	10½	"
" Pearl	13½	to	14½	"
" Soda	5¾	to	6¼	"
Assafœtida	50	to	65	"
Bay Rum	2 75	to	3 75	gal.
Black Lead, American	3	to	5	lb.
" " German	7	to	10	"
" " E. I	14	to	18	"
Blue Mass, U. S. P	85	to	90	"
" English	1 40	to	1 50	"
Blue Vitriol	20	to	22	"
Borax, Refined	44	to	48	"
Brimstone Roll	6½	to	7½	"
" Flowers Sulphur	9	to	9½	"
Calomel, American	2 00	to	2 10	"
" English	2 20	to	2 25	"
Camphor Refined	1 75	to	1 80	"
Cantharides	2 70	to	2 80	"
Cassia Buds	2 70	to	2 80	"
Catechu	18	to	20	"
Chamomiles, German	1 00	to	1 10	"
" Roman	40	to	55	"
Cinchona, best Red	2 25	to	2 50	"
" Pale	75	to	80	"
" Yellow	50	to	60	"
Cinamon Bark	85	to	90	"
Cloves	55	to	60	"
Coloquyth	85	to	90	"
Concentrated Lye	9 00	to	10 00	case
Cream Tartar	70	to	75	"
Cochineal, Honduras	2 00	to	2 10	"
" Mexican	1 75	to	2 00	"
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cubebs	88	to	90	lb.
Cudbear	40	to	50	"
Emery English	14	to	16	"
Ergot	1 50	to	1 60	"
Ether Sulphuric	88	to	95	"
Ether, nitric, spirits of	55	to	60	"
Extract Colocyuth Comp	4 75	to	5 00	"
Extract Logwood	15½	to	17	"
" Licorice Calabria	45	to	50	"
" Licorice Sicily	28	to	30	"
" Italian	44	to	48	"
Galls Aleppo	1 05	to	1 15	"
Gum Arabic, White	70	to	75	"
" " sorts	55	to	60	"
" Gamboge	1 15	to	1 20	"
" Kino	1 35	to	1 00	"
" Mastic	5 00	to	6 00	"
" Myrrh	75	to	85	"
" Scammony	3 00	to	9 00	"
" Tragacanth sorts	70	to	70	"
" " white	1 16	to	1 30	"
Indigo Manilla	1 50	to	2 00	"
" Spanish float	1 90	to	2 00	"
" Bengal	9 00	to	55	"
Juniper Berries	8	to	10	"
Lavender Flowers	15	to	20	"
Mace	1 65	to	1 75	"
Magnesia Carbonate	45	to	50	"
Magnesia Calcined	75	to	1 25	"
Manna S. F	1 50	to	1 60	"
Morphia Sulphate	9 75	to	10 00	₱ oz.
Madder	15	to	20	lb.
Oil Castor	2 60	to	2 70	gall
" Cod Liver	3 50	to	4 00	"
" Croton	7 50	to	7 75	lbs.
" Lard	1 10	to	1 15	gall
" Linseed	1 60	to	1 62	"
" Olive	2 60	to	3 00	"
Oil Peppermint	4 50	"	6 00	lb.
" Tanners	1 30	"	1 50	gal.
" Whale, W. B	1 50	"	1 55	gal.
Opium	15 75	"	16 00	lb.
Pepper, black	48	"	52	"
Plaster Paris, calcined	5 00			bbl.
Potass Bi Carb	40	"	45	lb.
" Bi Chromate	30	"	35	"
" Chlorate, Eng	85	"	90	"
" Sulphate	13	"	16	"
" Iodide	7 00	"	7 50	"
Pumice Stone	5	"	8	"
Quicksilver	63½	"	65	"
Quinine	3 50	"	3 65	oz.
Root Columbo	45	to	50	₱ lb
" Gentian	25	to	30	"
" Ginger, W. I	45	to	50	"
" Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Golden Seal	60	to	70	"
" Ipecac	6 50	to	6 75	"
" Jalap	3 70	to	3 80	"
" Lic rice	20	to	24	"
" Orris	25	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	3 70	to	3 85	"
" Turkey	10 00	to	10 50	"
" Sarsaparilla	65	to	70	"
" Mexican	40	to	45	"
" Squills	15	to	20	"
" Valerian, Eng	40	to	45	"
" Valerian, Germ	30	to	35	"
Rosin (bbl. 280 lbs)	45 00	to	48 00	₱ bbl
" Lump	5	to	5½	lb
Sal Soda	4½	to	5	"
Seed, Canary	7 75	to	8 00	₱ bus
" Hemp	5 00	to	5 25	"
" Mustard	30	to	40	lb.
Senna, Alex	33	to	38	"
" E. I	20	to	25	"
Soda, Caustic	12	to	13½	"
Soda Bi. Carb	10	to	10½	"
Starch	8	to	9	lbs.
Strychnia crystal	4 00	to	4 25	oz.
" powder	3 75	to	4 00	"
Sugar Lead	35	to	40	lb.
Sumac	9	to	10	"
Tannin	28	to	30	oz.
Tapioca	20	to	25	lb.
Terra Japonica	15½	to	16	"
Turpent ne Spts	3 45	to	3 60	gall.
Turmeric	17	to	19	lb.
Uva Ursi	20	to	25	"
Vanilla Beans	25 00	to	30 00	"
Vinegar	20	to	23	gall.
White Lead Pure	17	to	18	lb.
" " Fancy brands	8	to	15	"
Zinc, in oil, American	11	to	13	"
" " French	16	to	18	"
" Dry Calx	10	to	12	"
" Chloride	12	to	15	oz.
" Sulphate	9	to	12	lb.
" White Oxide Pure	46	to	50	"

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Money active and firm at 6@7, chiefly at latter; sterling firmer at 110; gold more active and decided, opening at 95, advancing to 97, declining to 95½ and closing firm at 97¼@98. Government stocks dull.

C & R I	113	Pacific Mail	250
P Ft W & C	116½	U S 1 Year Cert	97¾
C & N W	55	Mo. 6s	70¾
C & P	112¼	O & M cert	52½
Ill Cen Scrip	132	C & T	148
N. Y. Central	132	P. Ft. W. & C	117¾
Erie	112½	U. S. 5-20 coup	105⅞
Erie pref'd	112	U S 6s 1881 coup	113
Hudson	145⅞	U S 6s 5-20 coup	105½
Reading	143½	Penna. 6s	99½
M C	143¼	C & N W prefd	71½
M S	96¼	C B & Q	127¾

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.

COTTON—Excited and irregular at 4c higher, and $1 12@1 14 for Middling Upland.

FLOUR—Western and State at 10@20c higher at $7 80@7 90; Extra State at $8 25@8 40; Round Hoop Ohio at 88 49@9 25. Market closing with no sellers at inside quotations.

WHISKY—Less active but firm at $1 31@1 31½.

WHEAT—2@4c higher and decidedly more active; $1 69@1 70 for Chicago Spring; $1 41@1 76 for Milwaukee Club; $1 82@1 87 for Winter Red Western.

RYE—Quiet and firm at $1 60@1 65.

CORN—Opened dull, and closed a shade firmer at $1 58@1 59½ for New Mixed Western; $1 63 for Western Yellow, and $1 55@1 59 for White Western.

OATS—Quiet and rather more steady at 92@ 94c for western.

RICE—11½@12c.

COFFEE—Dull and quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firm. Crude, 44@45c; Refined in bond, 85@84c.

SUGAR—Quiet.

PORK—Opened dull and lower, but closed with more firmness and at prices showing an advance of 25@50c on new mess, $30 50@30 75 for new, $30 for old do, $31 75@32 50 for new do, closing at the latter figures; $24 50@26 for old and new prime, and 31 50@31 75 for prime mess.

BEEF—Quiet and firm.

BACON SIDES—Very dull; western shortribbed, 13¼c.

LARD—More active and firmer at 14¼c@15c; sales 605 bbls, for future delivery, at 15¾c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged at 20@33c for Ohio, and 30@38 for State.

CHEESE—Rather more steady at 10@18c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 9.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Firm but moderately active, with sales to arrive of Milwaukie Spring at 53@54½; held there at 56@56; Western Red, $1 60.

CORN—Dull and drooping; No. 2 sales at $1,28, and No. 1 at $1,30.

OATS—Quiet. No. 1 Western at 83.

WHISKY—A shade firmer, and sales at 37.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 8,208 bbls; Wheat, 46,-920 bush; Corn, 8,585 bush; Oats, 1,089 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 516 bbls; Wheat, 160,-340 bush; Corn, 87,130 bush; Oats, 101,380 bush.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Galatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Galatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.